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VOL. XXV NO. III WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY JUNE 17 1905

Tenth Atlanta Conference.

TENTH ATLANTA CONFERENCE.

The Atlanta Conference to study the anniversary at Atlanta University, Negro problems celebrated its tenth Tuesday, May 30, 1905. President Horace Bumstead presided and Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois acted as corresponding secretary. There were three sessions held. In the morning there were addresses by President Frank G. Woodworth, of Tougaloo, Miss., Mr. L. M. Hershaw, of Washington, D. C., and Mr. W. T. B. Williams, of the General Education Board, Hampton. Mr. Hershaw in speaking on the "Reasons for a Systematic Study of the Negro," said in part:

"The systematic study of the Negro which has been carried on under the direction of this conference for the past ten years is a departure from previous methods of study. Prior to the work done here, there had been no constant effort guided by scientific principles to study the Negro. Everybody had felt that already he knew the Negro, and hence was competent to talk about him. The consequence has been that persons whose training and information would not entitle them to an opinion on any other subject, have had no reluctance to talk and write volubly and dogmatically on this; and they have not been without their audience of eager and receptive listeners.

"The systematic study of the Negro has in a measure placed an embargo on these reckless and uninformed talkers The only way to study any subject is according to a system based upon settled and accepted principles of investigation."

The annual mothers' meeting in the afternoon was addressed by Misses Frances Kellor and Mary Ovington, of New York, and Mrs. Butler Wilson, of Boston. Miss Kellor, who is secretary of the Intermunicipal Committee on Household Research, and has written two volumes, "Experimental Sociology" and "Out of Work," warned colored girls against the new slavery of irresponsible employment agencies: "It is a picture behind which lurks a slavery of Negro women far more deadly to their very life and morals than any existing in ante-bellum days. Between the old Southern master and the slave there was often some genuine human interest, some body of human sympathy; between the new master, the employment agent, and the servant, there is nothing but the cold metallic clink of dollars and cents." Mrs. Mattie A. McAdoo of Boston, a contralto of great power and expression, sang for the meeting.

The main conference assembled at 8 p. m. and heard addresses from Professor G. W. Henderson of Fisk, Mr. T. J. Jones, of Hampton, President Nyce of Talladega, and Professor Walter F. Willcox of Cornell University, special agent of the Twelfth United States Census. Mr. Henderson gave an interesting resume of the conditions of the Negro in Louisiana:

PROF. L. M. HERSHAW, LAWYER AND JOURNALIST.

"To sum up the situation in Louisiana, I should say that the people have, on the whole, caught the spirit of acquisitiveness and are making good progress in acquiring property and owning their own homes. The building and loan associations have been of great service to them; so have the savings banks. In the country, land is being acquired, in small portions especially, and an increasing number are renting or working land on the shares, which is an excellent school for business training and leads ultimately to ownership.

"The educational system is more hopeful now, thanks to Dr. E. A. Alderman as the director of the Southern Education Board. As a result of his work Governor Blanchard induced the Legislature last year to appropriate a million dollars to build school-houses.

"In Louisiana, as in other Southern States, the dangers which threatened the common schools seem less, if it has not passed, but less and less will apparently be done for secondary, higher and professional education. This demand must be met for years to come, probably, by the people themselves and the missionary societies. Private schools taught by graduates of our higher institutions and supported by the people are springing up in increasing numbers throughout the State.

"Our attention for the future, it seems to me, must be directed to questions, partly moral and partly civil.

"1. The people have learned how to earn, and also the importance of education. What they now need is the wisdom to use and to spend; how to invest not only in real estate, but in institutions for the common good and in innocent and mutual enjoyment. It is this practical moral education which is a condition to greater progress.

"2. Greater protection of life and property. This involves the co-operation of the other race. Material progress is hindered by the lack of the sense of safety to life and property owing to mob violence.

"3. The Christian ministers and leaders of the two races must find some common platform in mutual co-operation. The Southern churches have not yet taken hold of this race question. Some of its difficulties cannot be solved without their co-operation. The homes and virtue of multitudes of our women who work out in service are at the mercy of the white men. Their husbands and fathers are unable to protect them while in this service. Unfortunately white men do not regard illicit relations with colored women apparently as forbidden by the commandment against adultery. The colored people cannot remedy this situation themselves. It becomes the duty of the white people to take it up."

Professor Willcox spoke of the gravity of the race problem in the United States and the necessity of careful systematic study of the facts. He commended the work of Atlanta University in this direction.

The Atlanta University has made the following studies in the last ten years:

1896—Mortality.
1897—The Family.
1898—Social Betterment.
1899—Business.
1900—College-bred Negroes.
1901—Common Schools.
1902—The Artisan.
1903—The Church.
1904—Crime.
1905—Methods and Results.

For the next ten years it has laid out this program:

1906—Physique.
1907—The Family.
1908—Organization.
1909—Economic Development.
1910—Economic Development.
1911—Education.
1912—Political Power.
1913—The Church.
1914—Crime.
1915—Methods and Results.

HE HAS ENDEARED HIMSELF.

At the banquet of the Medical Department of Howard University, Dr. John R. Wilder, acting as toastmaster, said this:

Dr. James R. Wilder, the toastmaster, caused a murmur to go around the banquet board when in introducing Dr. Gordon he said that the president had already endeared himself to "some of us." He was speaking of the good fortune that the university had had in securing men at its head imbued with the principles for which the university had been founded, adding that the selection of the present head was not less fortunate than previous selections.

Dr. Gordon thanked the speaker for what he had said, and added that he appreciated the hospitality that had been extended to him. Whenever the association or the students had called upon him, he said, he had always responded.

"Look at me and see if I look like a beast with seven horns," said the president.

He told the doctors he was there to be tested as to his heart, his lungs, his brains a little.

"Look at me, and I hope that you will see that I am not quite as bad as painted. It is a great pleasure to be with you to-night."

After saying that he valued friendships he had formed with members of the association as among the highest he had ever made, he said, in speaking of the medical department, that above everything else he had been loyal to it, had fought its battles, and that those battles had been real ones, surrounded with much trouble. The medical department, he said, was the best department at the university. He pointed out howits graduates hsowed up at he Commencement at Convention Hall, saying that they "certainly did look good."

The Negro World's Fair.

THE NEGRO WORLD'S FAIR.

Editor James A. Ross, whose portrait appears in this week's issue of THE BEE, is the head and front of the Negro World's Fair. This fair is to be held in New York. It is the greatest undertaking in the United States on the part of the colored people. Mr. Ross is the editor of one of the greatest race papers in the United States, and there is no doubt but that the Negro World's Fair will be greater. Every State in the Union is interested in this fair. Wherever a negro can be found he will have exhibits in this fair. It will be the production of negro industry. It will show what the negro has done and can do. It will demonstrate the great power the negro possesses. Mr. Ross is a young man of advanced ideas. He believes that the negro has a great future before him. It is the duty of every negro to interest himself in this fair.

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI.

It is a good thing to see that the High School Alumni is being supported. Such an organization can be made of great service both to the school and to the community. The officers and committees have been working faithfully for the last few weeks and now it seems that their efforts are to be crowned with abundant success. A large number of the graduates have subscribed to the reunion and reception of to-night.

The statistics also are a very worthy feature of the work of this new body. No one needs to be told the value of keeping accurate and authentic records of the worthy efforts and accomplishments of our educated classes. This is a part of the race's history, and there is no limit to the good that can come from properly collecting the careers of our High School graduates after they leave the school.

EDITOR JAMES A. ROSS. DIRECTOR OF THE NEGRO WORLD'S FAIR.

AMONG ODD FELLOWS.

In the subordinate lodges of Odd Fellows in this jurisdiction delegates to the 24th annual session of D. G. L. No. 20 have been electel as follows:

Potomac Union , 891, J. W. Lee; Eastern Star, 1028, W. H. Webb; Mount Olive, 1333, W. P. Brown; Free Grace, 1343, A. White; Peter Ogden, 1374, Chas. Harris; Western Star, 1380, A. C. Newman; Green Mountain, 1477, R. H. Williams; Oldark, 1695, S. H. Wilkins; Rose Hill, 1726, T. E. Hill; Union Light 1965, Lloyd Brown; Wm. A. Freeman, 2099, H. H. Nailer; Traveling Pilgrims, 2358, A. F. Jackson; Golden Reef, 2362, J. C. Pollard; Corinthian, 3857, Wm. Eskridge; Young Men's Progressive, 4156, J. N. Lawson; Eureka, 4562, Dr. J. D. Blair.

The names of the delegates elected by the other 13 lodges will appear in the Bee next week.

Paragraphic News

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

The birth of the American flag was one hundred and twenty-eight years ago. The anniversary was fittingly celebrated in the schools of the District last Wednesday.

Mr. James Van Allen, an American millionaire, has decided to have a fish pond stocked with fish from American and English waters. This pond is to excel anything of its kind in Europe.

Mr. Nathan B. Moore, who lives in Maine, celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday annivrsary last memorial day; he is said to be the oldest living guide and strapper.

Kansas won its first point in the Supreme Court last week in the case of the State against the Standard Oil Company.

Paris is the choice of Russia for opening the peace negotiations; yet if Japan insists upon either Manchuria or Washington, Russia will agree.

General satisfaction is expressed by Venezuela over the condition of affairs. General has taken the oath of office and gave a diplomatic reception last Thursday.

Rumor has it that the grave of Lafayette has been neglected and that some American women will in the future see that it is properly kpt.

The London council is being criticised by the Scotch people or putting the poems of Robert Burns on the black list.

J. W. M. Turner, the great English painter, was one of the most whimsical men in more ways than one.

The admirers of Miss Theresa Robinson, a graudate of Atlantic High School, are making up a purse of one hundred dollars to assist her through the Normal Department at Trenton, N. J.

Mr. Gerald Balfour has introduced a bill in Parliament in which "special provisions are made for furnishing work and relief for thise who need them.

The Pope is very pessimistic in his opinion of the world. He sees the world sinking deeper and deeper in degradation and sin.

Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell, the revivalist is a conspicuous figure in the new effort to evangelize New York. Prayer meetings has been held in Wall street and he held a revival on the steps of the City Hall.

Clark University will confer the degree of LL.D. upon Preident Roosevelt when he attends the commencement exercises of that institution on June 21st.

Plans are being made for a large celebration of steam navigation in the year 1907.

The 38th Annual Session of the R. W. G. Council of the I. O. of St. Luke will be held in the St. Luke Hall, in Richmond, Va., August 15, 16, 17, and 18.

Maj. James C. Bush of the Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, died June 11 at Fort Warren, Mass.

Many people were made homeless by the flood at Keokuk. The Mississippi river rose eight feet in less than twelve hours. The damage done is estimated to be $3,000,000.

Prof. Wm. D. Hayden, a balloonist, fell 1000 feet into a chestnut tree which was 60 feet high, in Waterbury, Conn. He was badly bruised and internally hurt.

Dr. R. H. Pyles, of Anacostia, D. C., asked the Commissioners to repair the Anacostia bridge at a cost of $25,000. A new one is promised to be ready in the same time that it would take to fix the old one.

Prince Almed Kemal Eddin, brother of the Sultan of Turkey, is dead. It is supposed that he was murdered.

Many bridges were washed away by the recent rain storms in Minnesota last. week

Two monster pythons broke from their cage in the bird and animal store of E. E. Pale and Bro., in Chicago last week. They ate two monkeys and threatened a number of other birds and animals.

There were found on the premises of the Springfield public school in Pittsburg, Pa., by Lewis Baker, the janitor, two large bombs.

Rev. Pinkey P. Samuels, pastor of White Rock Baptist Church at Philadelphia, Pa,, was arrested for the larceny of the church funds. He was held on $600 bail.

Ex-Congressman Josiah T. Walls, the only colored Congressmna from Florida, died at his home not long ago in Tallahasse.

Secretary Morton has returned to this city from his visit to New York City.

Secretary Taft left Washington this week to attend the commencement exercises at West Point military Academy.

MUSIC AS A MORAL EDUCATOR.

The Police Court was reversed in the case of Albert Fields, who was convicted in that tribunal under the vagrancy act, and the Court of Appeals ordered his discharge, holding that the proof in the case was not sufficient to warrant his conviction. Mr. Justice Morris, in delivering the opinion of the court, used some facetious and entertaining language. Fields is a musician, who, it is claimed, drives a grocery wagon in the day time and at night plays a piano in one of the houses in the division. The court holds that such an occupation does not necessarily amoutn to leading an "evil life," Mr. Justice Morris observing that the effect of the music might well have been to elevate and refine the thoughts and emotions of the occupants. He further remarked that the effect of music might be to lead them from the groves of Daphne to Mount Parnassus. The justice held that Fields' conduct was much less reprehensible than that of Nero, who is said to have fiddled while Rome burned.

The court denied the application of the United States attorney for a rehearing in the case.

The above is the opinion of Justice Morris, one of the most learned judges in the United States, relative to the Police Cuort's pet hobby, the vagrancy law. It is hoped that some people will profit by this decision. The police in the division, and especially some of those who had certain times of the year to bring these cases in court.

This makes the second great victory for the colored lawyers. The first was the suspicion act, that was knocked out by the late Justice Bradley. Attorneys Frisby, Jones and Chase carried this act to the Court of Appeals. This case is known as the Frazer case.

DR. CHARLES F. SCOTT.

There is one man in this city and judge of the United States Branch of the Police Court who always tries to do his duty. There is nothing vicious or mean about Judge Scott. He always presumes a defendant is innocent until he is proven guilty. Notwithstanding his ailments, he is always on time at Court and ready to perform his duty. Judge Scott is at all times open to reason.

The Women's Guild of St. Luke's Church will serve an old fashioned country dinner at the Sunday School picnic, which will take place this year at Green Willow park, Thursday, June 22d. Many persons look forward to to this annual feast with much pleasure.

What I Saw And Heard

It is to be regretted that the medical alumni should attempt to excuse the action of the president of Howard University. The question is, What can be the motive?

Dr. Gray and his wife will open a first-class drug store. The colored people are beginning to realize the importance of getting together.

Mr. Harry S. Cummins of Maryland is to be appointed in a few days. The colored vote of Maryland is becoming very anxious.

The Personal Liberty League is doing good work. In fact it did do good work in West Virginia last week.

Prof. L. M. Hershaw made a great hit in Atlanta, Ga. His speech was one of the events of the occasion. He is not only a good writer but a good speaker.

Justice O'Neal is one man in whom the people have confidence. It is hoped that President Roosevent will place him upon the bench to succeed Judge Kimball.

Attorney James A. Cobb is one of the brightest men at the local bar. He is a manly yonug man who is making his mark. I understand that he will be urged to succeed Justice Robert H. Terrell. President Roosevelt it is said will make some changes in the justices next year.

Among the men well known in this city as a society writer is Mr. Jerome A. Johnson.

There is a movement on foot to start another paper. Three papers are not enough for the 80 or 90 thousand colored people. There is room for improvement.

Mr. James F. Bundy is a reliable man and when any one questions his integrity they commit a blunder.

The many friends of Attorney Perri Frisby don't believe that he is guilty of the offense charged against him, I would suggest that public opinion hold its verdict until both sides are heard. It is believed that Justice Stafford has been imposed upon. If the case should ever come to a trial Mr. Frisby will be able to vindicate himself.

President Roosevelt is grateful. He will not come to a hasty conclusion in the removal of Register J. W. Lyons because the politicians want it done.

I admire Dr. Phil B. Brooks. He is one man who has made a reputation as a doctor. The people in South Washington believe in him.

Dr. C. C. Stewart is making great headway in his profession.

All is quiet at the Freedmen's Hospital. Dr. Hughes has had his say and Dr. Warfield has been vindicated by the investigating committee.

FAIRPLAY.

A GREAT PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Daniel H. Williams, formerly surgeon in charge of the Freedmen's Hospital, but now of Chicago, Ill., and who was the guest of honor at a banquet tendered him by the physicians and surgeons' association of New York, June 5th, will be the guest of that eminent physician, Dr. Charles I. West, 924 M street, N. W., for several days. Dr. Williams is one of the most eminent

DR. DANIEL H. WILLIAMS, THE GREATEST SURGEON IN THE UNITED STATES.

physicians in the world. He is the first man to perform a Caesarian operation. He also performed the greatest operation known to medical science several years ago. It was a heart operation. The medical profession has claimed that it was the greatest known to the profession. Several social functions will be tendered this distinguished physician tained in an elaborate style.
and surgeon and he will also be enter- and surgeon and we will also be enter-

Go to S. Goldheim & Sons, 405 7th street, N. W.

TO EDUCATE CHINESE

UNCLE SAM'S CASH WILL PAY FOR ORIENTAL STUDY.

"Celestial Kingdom" Intends to Use for Enlightenment Sum Due on Boxer Indemnity If United States Waives Claim.

Washington.—Hundreds of little Chinese boys may soon begin washing their round yellow faces every morning, brushing their low felt shoes and then racing down the street with their school books under their arms because of a promise President Roosevelt has just made. This promise is that he will recommend to congress in his next annual message that the United States government relinquish its claim to $22,000,000, the balance due on the indemnity for losses during the Boxer uprising. The United States, it is said, never intended to accept so large an indemnity.

At the end of the Boxer rebellion this country was anxious that the European nations should exact only moderate sums, which would not tax China beyond her power to pay. She did not want to see China weakened by taxation and left unable to develop her own national strength and resources. She was anxious, too, that China should not be obliged to pay her debts in territory.

In order to carry out this policy she had set herself, the United States fixed her own claims at the exorbitant figure of $25,000,000. She then proposed to the European powers that they should all accept a reduction of their claims, the amount due the United States to be reduced at the same rate. This proposal the powers refused to listen to. Consequently the United States had to support her demand of $25,000,000—which it is said was $22,000,000 more than the actual cost of transporting and maintaining troops, plus the damages to merchants and missionaries.

President Roosevelt has discussed the proposition of canceling the claim with the Chinese minister at Washington, and China herself has made a happy suggestion which helps to solve the difficulty. She has offered to appropriate to the cause of Chinese education, both in public schools and in providing to send capable students abroad, the amount which would have been paid the United States.

The progress which China has been making in education and other reforms leaves it practically certain that her promises will be carried out. The empress dowager has begun to see the advantages of western education, and is encouraging students to go abroad. She has set an example by ordering that the princes of the imperial house be prepared to go abroad to complete their education. One will go to Japan, one to Europe and one to the United States.

HOBO RESCUES YOUNG GIRL

Tramp Stops Runaway Horse and Saves Young Woman from Peril —Asks Kiss and Gets It.

Philadelphia.—A kiss was the reward demanded by a tramp who rescued Miss Blanche Farley, a pretty young member of the Belfield Country club, one of Philadelphia's most exclusive suburban organizations, when her horse became unmanageable on the way to her home in Rockland street, near Twentieth.

She was just preparing to jump when a man, shabbily dressed, a typical hobo, stepped out of the woods on one side of the road.

He grasped the bridle and brought the animal to a sudden standstill. Miss Farley was profuse in her thanks and noticing the man's condition produced her purse.

To her surprise the hobo appeared offended. "No, thanks, lady. I don't want money. Yours is the first woman's face I've seen in two weeks. I've been freighting from the west. You remind me of some one I knew out there. May I kiss you?" Miss Farley was surprised and hesitated. Finally she acquiesced and held up her lips.

SELLS ALL RIGHTS FOR $1

Wife in Des Moines Agrees to Unusual Prenuptial Contract—Waives All Claim.

Des Moines, Ia.—That wives may be had for one dollar apiece has just been proved by an unusual prenuptial contract filed with the county recorder. Upon the payment of one dollar, receipt of which is acknowledged, Irene Caster, an amiable Des Moines woman has waived all claim to property or alimony and has become the wife of Herbert B. Ridgley a retail house-furnishing merchant of this city. The contract recites: "In consideration of the intended marriage and of the consideration of one dollar, duly paid, such sum is to be accepted in full settlement of all money matters, temporary alimony or permanent alimony, and she agrees to execute a quitclaim deed to all her rights to property upon demand."

Find Medal After Four Years.

A silver medal lost four years ago by Mrs. Kate Covert, of Ranstead court, was found on a refuse pile in Chester, Pa. The medal was a gift from the Women's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with which Mrs. Covert has been connected for 20 years. Mrs. Covert, who is noted for her fearlessness in handling mad or vicious dogs, lost the medal in a tussle with a stray animal on Market street. The medal was returned to her through Superintendent Thomas Carlisle.

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HIDDEN ISLES OF THE SEA.

Many a noble ship, richly laden with the proudest spoils of human industry and enterprise, and freighted with that which is dearer still—human life—has passed away [illegible] the morning sunlight glitteri[illegible] snowy canvas, passed away, ne[illegible] arrive at its destination; passed away forever from the ken and knowledge of men as completely as if it had never been in existence.

What has become of those vanished argosies? Whither have they gon[illegible] When the seas give up their [illegible] old ocean lays bare its sec[illegible], the

human skeletons, the virgin gold, the priceless gems, the costly jewels, and the wrecks of those vanished ships will be found strewn amid the tremendous passes and deep defiles of those submerged mountain ranges which are the backbones of lost continents, upon those topmost peaks, projecting near the surface of the seas, these lost convoys have been dashed to destruction! The mariner's compass and the navigator's chart have not been able to protect commerce from the wreck and ruin of these submerged ridges, but the good

ship "Columbia," richly laden with its precious cargo of "Columbia Club," the purest and best whiskey in the world, launched and navigated by William J. Donovan from the famous Baseball House, located at 1528 Seventh street, N. W., with the Stars and Stripes glittering from its gaff and defiance to all competitors thundering from its steel-clad turrets, has weathered every gale and returned safely from every voyage, because Mr. Donovan knows the highways of successful business enterprise are strewn with the derelicts of pretension and misrepresentation, and that quality alone, and quality strictly and strenuously adhered to, is the only chart and surest recommendation of those who wish to indulge in the delicious, stimulating, health-giving virtue of a truly honest American whiskey—the "Columbia Club."

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because of the exceptional attention bestowed on the making. The only cheapness in it anywhere is the price. A Goodyear-welted shoe, made on several of the season's handsomest lasts, in the most popular leathers. Looks first rate and wears that way every time. It's worth your while to come in and look the Signet over, even if you're not ready to buy. Always welcome.

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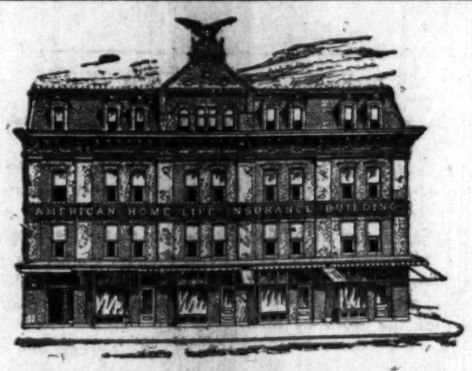

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Boys' Cloth Suits, $3.95 to $10.
Boys' Wash Suits, $1.50 to $6.
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NINTH AND PENNTYLVANIA AVENUE, NORTHWEST,
HEAD-TO-FOOT OUTFITTERS

OUST COLLEGE DOG.

CHANCELLOR'S EDICT BANISHES BULLPUPS OF "U."

Fad at Syracuse, N. Y., School Is Made Target of Ultimatum from Dr. Day—Students Up in Arms Against Ruling.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The bulldog craze at Syracuse university has been put to an abrupt end by Chancellor Day issuing an edict that hereafter any student owning or harboring a bulldog will be expelled from the university. Dr. Day, after stating in his speech to the students some of the complaints which had come to him on account of this fad, said: "Think of it! A university man strutting down the streets and avenues with a brute, a great big-jawed brute, to furnish him pleasure for his ideals, to stand for things which are great. This has got to stop, and not only the students but the fraternities will not be allowed to harbor such beasts."

The stand taken by the chancellor on this question does not meet with much favor on the part of the students, and the Daily Orange, the leading college publication, printed an editorial recently, in which, while not disagreeing with the chancellor, it said that "different people had different ideas about dogs."

The bulldog fad at Syracuse has been growing for two or three years, until nearly every fraternity and many students had them. A short time ago the Delta Kappa Epsilon dog developed a fondness for grabbing horses by the heels. He caused several runaways, and once caught a horse which was hitched to a wagon, threw it and injured it severely. Complaint was made about the dog and the department of public safety killed it.

The dogs which the students have are not only ugly looking but are fighters. It is said that more than one "scrap" between the dogs of rival fraternities has been "pulled off" back of the campus.

The immediate cause of the bulldog edict was the Phi Delta Theta dog. He is a fine English bull and is the dog which licked the Yale bulldog at New Haven last fall at the time of the Yale-Syracuse football game. He is as gentle as a lamb around persons, and even with children, but when another dog comes in sight there is generally "something doing." It is almost impossible to keep him from other dogs, even when chained. A short time ago one of the Phi Delta men had him down in the lobby of the Yates hotel with a chain on him, and he lay quietly sleeping while his master was talking to a friend. Suddenly he gave a leap on seeing another dog come in, turning over a chair and throwing his keeper to the floor. By the time the dogs were parted it looked as if a cyclone had struck the lobby.

Recently this dog got away from the "frat" house and went on a trip by himself and spied an old family dog lying upon a porch. It made no difference to him so long as it was a dog. He chewed the house dog up so badly that it had to be chloroformed. Not being satisfied with this, he went further and found a large Newfoundland dog, whose leg he chewed. From this trip there were four complaints made out and given to the commissioner of public safety and as many more to Chancellor Day.

DEAD MAN RETURNS HOME

Supposed to Have Been Drowned, He Is Very Much Alive—Thought Buried.

Carnegie, Pa. — William McIntyre, who disappeared some weeks ago, reached home theother night and threw his family and the neighborhood into hysterics, for they thought they had buried him a month ago.

Later McIntyre notified an insurance agent who had promised to pay insurance to the supposed widow that he need not mind. At the same time he called on his brother and asked for a detailed bill of the funeral expenses.

One week after McIntyre disappeared a body was pulled out of the river at Beaver, Pa., and buried. Later it was disinterred and both Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre and a brother of William identified it as that of the Carnegie man. While working in Detroit McIntyre read in a paper that he was dead and buried and said he thought he would come home and look things over.

Uses Auto to Gather Eggs.

Dover, Del.—Hunting eggs in an automobile is a new occupation for one Dover farmer. He is H. Ridgely Harrington, who recently took his first spin in an autocar. He is the agent of several New York and Philadelphia soda water dealers and big department stores in the collection for them of fresh eggs, the white of egg being used altogether. In handing such large quantities as 12,000 dozens each day, Mr. Harrington usually experiences losses because fractious horses will persist in either backing too hard, stopping too quickly, or running off with a wagonload of eggs. A machine that will be stopped by pneumatic action, he thinks, will facilitate the egg-hunting and egg-handling business.

Life Job.

A jocose Pittsburg brewer has given to a constable, who rendered some important service for which he would take no pay, a nontransferable order for 1,000,000 glasses of beer to be delivered personally on the retail plan. The joyful constable now estimates that by taking 14 glasses daily, Sundays included, he shall be able to complete the potations in about 200 years. What the man from Maine wants to know is: Why limit one's self to 14?

WOMAN ELOPES IN SPELL.

Claims Man with Whom She Fled Was Veritable Svengali—Husband Forgives Her.

Olean, N. Y.—Pleading to her husband that she was the victim of a hypnotist with whom she had fled from her home in Lansing, Mich., Mrs. W. W. Thorburn, the handsome wife of Dr. Thorburn, a well-known veterinarian, has been restored to him in Vandermark Holow, a small settlement close to Port Alleghany, near here, after a search covering several weeks.

Mrs. Thorburn was found to have been the companion of the man with whom she had fled, William Belcher, alias William Fuller, by Detective Abel, of Lansing, with the assistance of the local police. The husband was at once sent for, and on his arrival the wife made a pathetic plea to be taken back home. She said that she had been hypnotized by Belcher and that she was unable to resist him when he urged her to accompany him.

After leaving Lansing last March Mrs. Thorburn stated that she shipped her belongings to Olean under the name of William F. Fuller and joined the latter in his home in the Hollow. She had not been there long, however, before the hypnotic effect began to wear off and she wanted to return.

A reconciliation was effected, and Dr. Thorburn went back to Lansing with his wife. Belcher took to the woods soon after he learned officers were in search of him.

Belcher was a former resident of Bell's Run, where his father was postmaster. He disappeared from the place simultaneously with a Mrs. Cleveland, and is known to have exercised a strange power over women. He is about 45 years old, bald except for a little white hair and a sandy mustache.

TEACH THE RICH BEHAVIOR

Man and Wife Establish School in London for Backward English Millionaires.

London.—The problem of educating those who know how to make money up to a point of learning how to spend it, engages the attention of "Marmaduke" in Truth. And to this end a school for backward millionaires is proposed.

"My wife and I," writes the originator of the scheme, "are prepared to teach them how to dress, how to behave, how to pronounce words and names, how to amuse themselves intelligently, and whom to know and to avoid. In other words, we will convey to them for a fee of $5,000 a year much of the information which we have acquired by education and experience."

The promoter of the scheme classes "two-thirds of the most prominent men and women in England" among those still in need of education. He recommends a pointed method of instruction. "The course would occupy three years, and in that time we should teach the most backward millionaire much that it has taken us ten years at school and college and ten in society to learn."

RELIC OF GEO. WASHINGTON

Shaving Table He Used Bought for Mount Vernon for the Sum of $4,000.

Washington.—One more relic of George Washington has been placed in the mansion at Mount Vernon—the shaving stand used by the general every day for years. It is a handsome mahogany table in a remarkable state of preservation. The table was presented to Gen. Washington by the first French minister to the United States.

The relic has been sold to the board of regents by Mrs. Thomas C. Cox, of this city, who inherited it. The price she received, it is understood, was $4,000. She delivered the stand in person at the mansion the other day, and it is now in the same room in which it was used by Gen. Washington. The table has the old-fashioned spindle legs. There is a lid, and inside is a mirror. There are three drawers. In one Gen. Washington kept his razors.

Gen. Washington willed the table to Dr. Davis Stuart, of Fairfax, Va., whose first wife was a Miss Washington. On the death of Dr. Stuart the table was handed down to William Robinson, father of Mrs. Cox.

FALL OF BANK PRESIDENT.

Former Head of Ohio Institution Now Works in Billiard Room for Daily Bread.

Cleveland, O.—Otho L. Hays, until recently president of the Galion national bank, is working in a billiard room on Superior street. Said Hays:

"When I went out of that bank in Galion I didn't have a dollar in the world, and tried to find employment. Finally, some of my wife's friends got together and helped her to buy out an interest in this place, and she is now trying to pay off the mortgage on it. I am merely employed here at so much per week, earning an honest living."

Soon after his indictment on a charge of misapplying the funds of the Galion national bank Hays came to Cleveland. A short time ago his case was called by Judge Taylor, and his attorney pleaded for a continuance. He announced that Hays was without funds, that it was necessary for him to take occasional trips to Columbus to examine the books of the bank in order to prepare his defense. District Attorney Sullivan did not opupose the continuance, and it was granted until the October term.

For the 'Steenth Time.

President Roosevelt will receive the degree of LL. D. from Clark university when he goes to attend the commencement exercises at the university.

TO REST IN AMERICA.

BODY OF PAUL JONES COMING TO THIS COUNTRY.

Remains of Famous Naval Hero Are Found in Paris by Ambassador Porter After a Long Search.

Washington.—By order of the secretary of the navy a warship has been dispatched to Paris to bring back the remains of John Paul Jones, the man who began the long list of gallant exploits of the American navy.

After a prolonged search the body was finally discovered by Ambassador Porter and fitting honors will be shown the famous hero on the return of the vessel.

There has been some discussion as to where the remains shall rest in this country, but the naval authorities seem to be unanimous that they should be reinterred in the cemetery grounds of the naval academy, Annapolis, instead of Arlington, because those grounds are distinctly naval.

The identity of the remains is beyond a doubt, and Ambassador Porter is receiving much applause from patriotic Americans.

The search through the old St. Louis cemetery was made by a large force of workmen, engaged night and day, tunneling and cross-tunneling. Hundreds of wooden coffins were found, and four leaden coffins were unearthed. Three of them bore name plates. The fourth

BAS-RELIEF OF PAUL JONES.
(Body of Famous Naval Hero Will Rest in America.)

showed superior solidity of workmanship. No plate was found on this coffin, and it was supposed it was removed when another coffin was superposed on it.

The leaden coffin was opened in the presence of Gen. Porter, Col. Bailly-Blanchard, the second secretary of the American embassy, and Mr. Weiss, the engineer who had been directing the excavations. The body was found to be well preserved. Those present were immediately struck with the resemblance of the head to that on the medallions and busts of the admiral.

As was anticipated, no uniform, decoration or sword was found, all such articles having been accounted for after the burial. The coffin is shaped like a mmumy coffin, a shape common at that period, widening from the feet to the shoulders, with a round top fitting over the head.

The coffin was taken to the medical school, where authorities on such investigations made a thorough examination for the purpose of identification. To facilitate this the ambassador furnished to them portraits and medallions, two busts of Houdin and authentic descriptions of the color of the admiral's hair and the height and measurements of his body. After a most minute examination the following facts were fully sustained:

Length of body—Five feet seven inches, the admiral's exact height.

Size and shape of the head—Both agree with several peculiarities mentioned in regard to the head of the admiral.

Hair—Dark brown, the same as the admiral's; in places slightly gray, indicating a person of his age, 45 years. The hair is long, reaching below the shoulders, and is combed back and gathered in a clasp at the back of the neck.

Face—Clean shaved, corresponding exactly with the descriptions, portraits and busts of the admiral.

Linen—In good condition. One article bears the initial, either "J" or an inverted "P."

The identification was pronounced complete in every particular.

To Use Wireless Telegraphy.

Wireless telegraphy is to be used by Commander Peary during the polar trip upon which he expects to start early next July. By this means the explorer's party hopes to be able to communicate with New York. Many deaths have occurred in the arctic regions which would have been prevented had means been at hand for communicating with other parties or ships and asking for assistance. It would be an interesting climax of such an expedition if the first work done at the pole were to erect a wireless telegraph mast—we almost said, make use of the pole itself for this purpose.

A Long-Lived Family.

A remarkable instance of longevity and one probably without parallel in Maine, if not in New England, is illustrated by the family of Mrs. Deborah Chase, who resides at Chase Lake. Mrs. Chase is 84 years of age, in excellent health and has ten living children, the youngest being 45 years old. The only death in this family for a period of 50 years was that of Mr. Chase about 30 years ago. There are 26 grandchildren and 14 great-grandchildren.

A NEGRO'S HEIRLOOM.

A Souvenir Washington Hatchet Thought to Be Over One Hundred Years Old.

Kansas City.—George Mallory, a negro, living at Belton, Mo., recently became the owner of an heirloom which he thinks is 116 years old. It is a souvenir hatchet, about 14 inches in length, made of cast iron and bearing the inscription: "George Washington, President, U. S., 1789." The hatchet was first owned by Dina Buckran, an Indian slave in a family named Mo-

SOUVENIR WASHINGTON HATCHET.
(Relic of Eighteenth Century, the Property of a Missouri Negro.)

Murray, near Dallas, Tex. She was afterward transferred into the Cherokee nation, and died there at the age of 104 years. The hatchet then became the property of Lizzie Adkins, Dinah's daughter, who was a slave, and died in Fort Smith, Ark. Kansas Mallory, the granddaughter of Dinah Buckran, was the next owner of the hatchet. She was a slave, and was sold out of the McMurray family when George Mallory was a child. She escaped from her new master and was killed by wolves. The hatchet was then taken by Carrie Adkins, a niece of Kansas Mallory, who kept it until her death, two months ago. George Mallory, next of kin, was given the heirloom. He has been offered a price for the hatchet, but not what he thinks it is worth.

VICTORY FOR LA FOLLETTE

Wisconsin Legislature Passes His Railroad Rate Commission Bill —Will Now Resign Seat.

Madison, Wis.—Gov. La Follette won the most notable victory of his career recently when the state legislature passed the administration railroad measure. The bill provides for an appointive railway commission of three members, with a salary of $5,000 per year, with power to prescribe just and equitable rates, charges and

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE.
(Wisconsin Governor Who Has Succeeded in Passing Railroad Bill.)

regulations, to govern and regulate freight and passenger rates and switching and other charges, to correct abuses and prevent unjust discriminations in railroad rates. He will now resign his seat to accept the senatorial toga.

Senator William H. Hatten, of New London, was sponsor for the commission bill in the upper branch of the legislature. Hatten is serving his fourth term from the Twenty-first senatorial district. He is chairman of the committee on railroads. He is a lumberman, was born in the state of New York and is allied with the La Follette faction of the republicans.

Coal-Cutting Machine.

A Sheffield firm has placed a new coal-cutting machine on the market that is creating much interest among miners in England. It weighs 150 pounds, is worked by compressed air, and is said to be wonderfully successful in lightening the labor of the coal hewer and in making his work safer, while at the same time waste is reduced to practically nil and the big lumps are produced which are so much in favor with both seller and purchaser. The machine is used in seams so steep that the miner cannot stand and so thin that he must crawl on hands and knees. A piston carrying a pick flashes backward and forward at terrific speed, perfectly governed by a clever valve movement. The pick never strikes twice in the same place, being gradually moved across the coal by the lever, making a continuous undercut.

BIG CANAL PROJECT.

PLAN TO UNITE THE BALTIC AND BLACK SEAS.

Greatest Engineering Scheme of Modern Times Which May Be Undertaken by Russia—Would Greatly Benefit Czar.

New York.—The recent appointment of a commission to examine the question of constructing a canal to unite the Baltic and Black seas revives interest in this tremendous project, which is no less than digging a canal equal in length to most of the so-called canals on Mars. It is by all odds the greatest canal scheme of modern times, and while it presents difficulties, such as passing the cataracts of the Dnieper river, which have a total fall of 107 feet, it is not considered by any means impracticable.

While the canal is primarily a strategic work, for Russia has a large fleet in the Black sea which is rusting from inertia, it is just as important commercially, for, as no other agency could, it will open up trade in the interior of the czar's European domains and by its tolls be not only self-supporting but a source of revenue to the government.

From Riga, on the Baltic, to Kherson, at the entrance to the Black sea, is only 800 miles in a straight line, but the canal will be almost twice as long, or between 1,410 and 1,468 miles, according to the route selected. When completed it will be the longest canal in the world, but in spite of these su-

ROUTE OF CANAL.
(Proposed Waterway Which Would Unite Baltic and Black Seas.)

perlatives its cost will, comparatively speaking, not be great. An American syndicate has offered to construct the work for $315,000,000, or for about three-fifths the bid made by a Russian syndicate.

These bids were made a year ago on the favorite route mentioned. Since then, however, a new scheme has been prepared by a Belgian engineer. The details of this proposal have not yet been made public, but they are said to apply to a waterway about 400 miles shorter and having a uniform depth of 28 feet and a breadth on the surface of 208 feet and at bottom of 114 feet. If this plan is followed the engineer states the canal can be completed in about six years. With a speed of eight knots the passage would occupy about five days.

Apart from the extensive works to be built at the cataracts and the actual digging of only 12 miles through a country presenting no great difficulty to the operation, the canal building will very largely be the simple work of dredging a deep channel in the rivers and the existing canal and the widening of the latter.

No one familiar with Russia's humiliating position on the Black sea need be told that the subject is an old one and a recognized necessity, for while the czar has been permitted to build a powerful fleet of warships on the Black sea, treaties and conventions extending back almost a century, or since 1809, have closed the gates of the Dardanelles upon them.

The Black sea fleet, which consists of about 150 ships, has been "locked" in the Black sea principally through British action, although Russia is a party to most of the treaties, recognizing the fact that it is some consolation to know that no other force, not even a British fleet, may pass through the straits, "the key to the czar's home," as Napoleon described it.

The canal from the Baltic to the Black sea would bring St. Petersburg 3,000 miles nearer the far east, and, what is more to the point, would bring it so much nearer Egypt and India. It is no secret that no matter how the war in the far east ends, Russia will strike for an outlet on the Indian ocean. The British have been guarding the northern boundary of India for years in anticipation of any Russian movement on the frontier. A quarter of a century ago the Russians were at the "gate of India," within a few miles of Herat. There they still are, but it is beyond belief to think they are content to stay there.

During the long peace which followed the congress of Vienna many schemes were evolved for connecting the Black sea with the Baltic. Of most of these the essential principle was the deepening of the Dwina, which runs into the latter at Riga, and of the Dnieper, which river practically may be said to enter the Euxine at Kherson. The total distance to be covered is 1,410 miles, but the actual length between the inner ends of these two well-known rivers is only 78 miles, and indeed there are alternative points—presenting, moreover, less difficult problems of marine engineering—but 47 miles apart. It will thus be seen that by the former ready-made route the linking canal would be of about similar length to that of Suez, and by the latter to more than half that distance.

CATHEDRAL FOR AMERICA.

Edifice of St. John the Divine in New York Is on Scale with Famous Structures of Europe.

New York.—After standing several years on one of the commanding heights of New York city, more like a ruin than the beginning of a great structure, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine has at last been provided with funds by which its completion may be considered assured.

The gift of $600,000 to the building fund of the great cathedral brings

A COMMANDING EDIFICE.
(Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City.)

within sight the completion of the first stage of the work on what will be one of the most remarkable church edifices in the history of the world. Former Vice President Levi P. Morton, whose identity as the donor of this splendid contribution has just been disclosed, divided his gift into $450,000 for the construction of the choir and $150,000 for the installation of the reredos, choir stalls, and other furnishings, which will finish that part of the structure.

The statutes and canons of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine were adopted on December 27, 1904, thus creating a complete cathedral organization—an organization which in the minds of most Americans is associated rather with some sleepy English provincial town than with the great business of the new world. Just 13 years before these canons were declared in force Bishop Potter formally inaugurated the work on the cathedral on St. John's day, 1891. The visible results of these years of building seem remarkably small to the man who is accustomed to watch a modern sky-scraper shoot 20 stories from the ground in the course of a few months. A better idea of the progress that has already been made is obtained when one stops to consider how different is the erection of a great cathedral and of a steel office building.

In modern times few persons have been bold enough to attempt to erect another of those edifices on which the builders of the middle ages expended their strength and genius. In the interval men have become impatient as their mechanical skill has increased, until to the builder of to-day a year is as long as a century to the men who planned the cathedrals of Europe.

To the tourist it seems as if the church in which he stands grew almost of itself, so colossal is its scale, so enormous the amount of labor involved. In one sense he is right. Few of the famous cathedrals which Americans crowd to see were completed as is an office building, and it never was expected that they would be. Continually to add to their beauty and their magnificence was the pride of the cities in which they rise and on this task the genius of generation after generation was spent.

IS NOW A SENATOR.

Congressman Brandegee of Connecticut Elected to Seat Occupied by Orville H. Platt.

New Haven, Conn.—Frank B. Brandegee, who has been elected to succeed the late Orville H. Platt as United States senator, is the sitting con-

FRANK B. BRANDEGEE.
(New United States Senator from Connecticut.)

gressman in the Third Connecticut district. He is a type of the shrewd, athletic Yankee, a Yale graduate and a business man. He was once speaker of the Connecticut legislature.

Swings Pick at Ninety-Six.

The Evangelical congregation, of Berwick, Pa., broke ground for a new church the other day. Peter Keck, 96 years old, veteran member of the congregation, was brought to the place in a carriage, and after offering prayer he took a pick and shovel and did the first work of excavating. He then gave a talk on his church experience and a partial review of his life. He has been a life member of the Evangelical church.

Dig Up Town of 1500 B. C.

Excavators have unearthed 400 graves and 150 cave dwellings of the bronze age near Breslau, Prussia. Part of them are of the early bronze period, 1900 or 1500 years B. C. Another portion of the grave fields is of the later bronze age. The excavation includes a village of a dozen huts containing a collection of spinning and weaving instruments.

OBEYS CERTAIN LAWS

FAMOUS ASTRONOMER'S THEORIES REGARDING LIGHTNING.

Accounts of Various Queer Accidents Attributed to Flashes of Electricity Gathered by Camille Flammarion.

Paris.—"It would seem that lightning is a subtle being whose nature comes between the unconscious force of plants and the conscious force of animals. It is like an elementary spirit—eccentric or rational, clever or silly, far-seeing or blind, headstrong or indifferent, passing from one extreme to the other. It wriggles through space, it moves among men with surprising agility, appearing and disappearing like—lightning."

The speaker was Camille Flammarion, the world-famous astronomer and scientist, who has devoted much of his recent time and study to exploring the mysteries of lightning which have baffled the ages.

"Then even the freaks of lightning follow determined laws?" was asked.

In answer to the question, he pointed to a pile of papers on his desk.

"Each year I receive from the ministry of justice official accounts of all accidents from lightning, as described in police reports. Here lightning kills, there it passes without injuring. Fur-

CAMILLE FLAMMARION.
(Well-Known Astronomer Tells of Queer Freaks of Lightning.)

ther on, it seems absolutely frolicking. I have under my eyes hundreds of examples. And yet it is not possible to draw from them any conclusion as to a law. Sometimes it gives rise to the hypothesis that it is a thought which, instead of being attached to a brain, is attached to an electric current.

"All that can be affirmed, for the present, is that in spite of its apparent independence, lightning does not act as freely as we might be inclined to believe. It obeys certain laws still undetermined, and its actions, seemingly so unregulated and so capricious, are not the result of sheer accident. The plea of chance is sought as a refuge for our ignorance, but it cannot explain these fantastical phenomena.

"The only sure way to reach general facts is by consulting particulars. This is the method I invariably adopt in investigating any scientific subject. Now, here are a few of the strange freaks of lightning which I have succeeded in bringing together:

"Abbe Spallanzini relates that on August 29, 1791, a peasant girl was in a field during a storm, when suddenly a globe of fire the size of a billiard ball appeared at her feet. Gliding along the earth, this little ball reached her bare toes, which it appeared to caress, then rose under her clothes, opening out her skirts like an umbrella, and came out by the middle of her bodice, leaping into the air with a great noise, having retained its globular form. The girl fell backwards. Two witnesses ran to her assistance. She was uninjured. Medical examination proved that there was only a superficial erosion stretching from the knee to the middle of the chest, and that her clothes were cut through where the ball had passed out.

"As a rule, those killed by lightning maintain an appearance of life, staying in the attitude which they had when struck, but if touched they crumble to ashes. Many mysterious historical disappearances may be attributed to this phenomenon, notably that of Romulus, while reviewing the troops in the Caprian marsh.

"Ball lightning is the most mysterious form of lightning. It sometimes behaves like a small animal with the most evil nature. And yet its cruelty is not necessarily pushed to the extent of death—fainting, fright, looting a house or destroying a building sometimes suffices to quiet it. Its shape is not always spherical, though generally so. Sometimes oval, sometimes it has a flame like a shell, or else is quiet as a shooting star. It is often like an orange, and moves so slowly that one can follow it for several minutes.

"Certain precautions should always be taken during storms. The first and most important is to avoid standing under trees. Telegraph wires are dangerous on account of the spark which may act by induction. Disturbing the air opens a way for the electric fluid, and therefore one should not run in a storm, and on no account ring a bell. Herds of animals should be scattered. In the house, close doors and windows to prevent a draught, stand away from the mantel piece, and do not touch metal objects which might act as conductors."

LEFT SOME LARGE DEBTS.

Count Paul Szapary, Prominent Hungarian Nobleman, Disappears Leaving Trail of Creditors.

Buda-Pesth.—Count Paul Szapary, aristocrat, millionaire, spendthrift and business man, recently suddenly left Buda-Pesth and debts of some 5,000,000 crowns. His disappearance is the one topic of conversation in the Hungarian capital. His friends declare that he has only gone to Paris and will return in a few weeks. Meanwhile the count-

COUNT SZAPARY AND WIFE.
(Hungarian Nobleman Who Has Disappeared, Leaving Large Debts.)

ess, a wealthy Polish autocrat, has also left Buda-Pesth and gone to her estates in Russian Poland.

Count Paul Szapary is perhaps the most prominent social figure in Austria-Hungary, certainly in the last named half of the dual monarchy. Only 33 years of age, handsome, charming and lavishly hospitable, he is the beau ideal of a Hungarian nobleman.

No distinguished stranger ever went to Buda-Pesth without becoming the guest of the count.

Princely hospitality, coupled with an equally extravagant mode of living and all the Hungarian's passion for the card table, are said to be responsible for the present disorganized state of the count's finances.

A BELOVED RULER.

King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway, Who Will Return to the Throne, Is Well Liked.

London.—King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway, who, it is reported, will resume the reins of government, is one of the best beloved sovereigns of Europe. Although the most kingly in appearance, he is reputed to be the most democratic of present-day monarchs. On February 8, 1905, he relinquished his throne to the crown prince because of ill health. Now it is said that he will take up the scepter again so as to assume direct responsibility for the Norwegian consular bill, and

KING OSCAR II.
(Popular Monarch of Sweden and Norway to Resume Reins of Government.)

thus relieve the crown prince regent of the unpleasant situation in connection with the irritation of Sweden over the measure. King Oscar is idolized by his subjects because he has lived the life of an honest and upright man, a lover of justice and a friend of humanity, and has used his authority for the benefit and happiness of his people and not for his own pleasure and enrichment.

Always Wears Correct Costume.

Light is thrown upon the mysteries of the wardrobe of the emperor of Germany by a paragraph in the London King. There is a special room where all the kaiser's uniforms are kept, with their attendant caps, helmets, swords, daggers, cloaks, etc., and the task of arraying his majesty in the correct uniform for each function is a delicate one, requiring considerable knowledge of imperial and military etiquette. On one occasion, it is recorded, the German empress, who is also honorary colonel of many German regiments, was discovered to be reviewing her commands, in the uniform of a lieutenant instead of the full canonicals of a colonel.

Earnings of a Toreador.

The gains of a first-rate British jockey are large, but it may be doubted whether they equal those of a Spanish toreador of the same grade in his calling. This reflection is strongly suggested by the retirement of "Bombita," perhaps the greatest, as he is also one of the very youngest, of the toreadors. He withdraws finally from the arena at 30 years of age, with a fortune of $400,000, without counting jewels worth about $80,000 more, presented to him by admiring enthusiasts.

Khedive Writes Music.

The influence of western civilization has seriously undermined the Moslem orthodoxy of Abbas Pacha, the Khedive of Egypt. Not only has he gone contrary to Mohammedan prejudice against dancing and given balls in his palace at Cairo, but also he has dared to compose a waltz, which was played at one of these functions recently. This is the first instance in which a Mohammedan ruler has made public pretensions to the honors of a composer of music.

The Bee.

PUBLISHED AT

1109 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

On copy per year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three Months	.60
Subscribe monthly	.20

THE TWO RACES.

In *Tom Watson's Magazine* for June, the Hon. Thomas E. Watson, late candidate for President on the Populist icket, takes issue with Mr. Booker T. Washington for saying: "The negro race has developed more rapidly in the thirty years of its freedom than the Latin race has in one thousand years of freedom." Mr. Watson shows by historical examples and illustrations that Mr. Washington is mistaken. Mr. Watson's citations of precedents also show that the Anglo-Saxon is little more than a copier, an imitator of the Latins. Mr. Washington's assertion is unwarranted and inaccurate, and is one that no scholar would have made. For notwithstanding his master and doctor degrees, Mr. Washington is no scholar, nor is he an educated man, nor is he familiar with history and historical precedents.

Notwithstanding this, the statement which Mr. Watson takes exception to is entirely harmless, and was uttered for purposes of encouragement rather than of instruction or incitement to vain glory and boasting. Mr. Watson is afraid that the assertion may "cultivate a spirit of truculent self-assertion" in the negro. In this he is very greatly mistaken. The danger about the negro is not that he is likely to think less of himself than he ought to. All education ought to teach men pride and self-respect, rather than self-debasement and servility. The trouble with Mr. Watson and men of his way of thinking is that they never want to see a negro in any other attitude than that of scraping, bowing, grinning, crouching and cowering. They still think that the garb of servility and obsequiousness is very becoming to a negro, and that the habiliments of manhood do not belong to him. While it is not true that the negro has developed more rapidly in thirty years of freedom than the Latin race has in a thousand, it is true that no race having the history and experience of the negro race in the United States has made so much progress in thirty years.

COLLECTOR RUCKER.

We have taken some interest in the attacks on Collector of Internal Revenue H. A. Rucker of Georgia which have apepared from time to time in a certain Georgia paper published ostensibly in the interest of the race, but, as it seems to us, without any fixed convictions or clear conceptions on any question of vital moment. Two phases of the attack have attracted our especial attention. The first is that Mr. Rucker has not been considerate of his colored brethren in the distribution of the patronage of his office, and the second is that his reappointment or continuance in office rests solely on the ground of his color. Upon careful and disinterested investigation we find that neither of these assertions is true. The facts disclosed by official records are as follows:

Under collectors prior to Mr. Rucker's incumbency there were more than one hundred employes under the collector, only about eight per cent of whom were colored. Under Mr. Rucker there are 60 employes, about one-third of whom are colored. Prior to Mr. Rucker's administration there was never a colored man employed as a deputy collector in the office of the collector; now there are three such officers in the office of the collector. Under former Republican regimes there was usually but one colored field deputy collector. There are now four, one being a stamp deputy. And there is a corresponding increase in the number of colored men employed as storekeepers and gaugers. Collections are as good or better than ever and violations have materially decreased. This is the record. It shows that Mr. Rucker has not been neglectful of his own people and that he is an able, upright and efficient official and on that record he should be continued in his present position.

LEGAL VICTORY.

The rebuke of the Police Court sentence in the vagrant case by the Court of Apepals will no doubt set that court to thinking a little. It was amusing soon after the Court of Appeals handed down its decision; an officer who has been so active in making the vagrant cases declared that he would arrest again notwithstanding the decision of the Court of Appeals. Of course there are some fools who insist on defiying the mandate of the law, but it not long before they find themselves lodged in jail.

THE BEE is of the opinion that if the mandate of the Court of Appeals is not obeyed perhaps those who do the sentencing may find themselves in hot water. THE BEE will admit that the decision of the court is very painful. The attorneys in the case, Messrs. Jones, Scott and Clinckscales, are to be congratulated. They made a manly fight and such a fight that ought to commend them to the consideration of those who have been benefited by his decision. The high flyers of Mahogany Hall and the courtesans of the Division are at liberty to employ asmany piano players as they feel disposed. Who ever heard of a person being a vagrant who receives a compensation of one dollar and fifty cents a day because he plays a piano for a prostitute? The same rule ought to apply against a doctor who attends a prostitute when she is sick, or a lawyer who defends one or the person who sells her bread. If the man who furnishes the music is a vagrant, why should not all others be equally as guilty? Some people are too religious to exist upon earth. They should set up a kingdom of their own and condemn all persons who don't think as they do. The late Judge Bradly said on one occasion that a suspicious man will judge everybody else a suspicious character. The workhouse is full of vagrants and now is the time for the lawyers to get at work.

THE COLORED MAN'S FUTURE.

What offense has the Colored man committed that he is so despised? What has he done to those who control governments? THE BEE has said time and again that he has obeyed the law and has demonstrated his gratitude on all occasions. His very hope is in the changed condition of existing events. It is, indeed, sad to see the enforcement of discriminating laws. Because he is a colored man, it makes him none the less a human being. He has a soul, and as God made all things and all beings, he expected that all would be treated alike. The Colored man who once bore arms in defense of this republic thought that he was defending a Constitution that knew no man by the color of his skin, and neither did he believe that States that had rebelled against the republic that he defended would be permitted to pass laws in violation of the Constitution of the United States. What is the Colored man to expect? Must he be satisfied with the few offices he receives? Must he sit and tamely submit to the outrages that are being perpetrated upon him without protest and accept as his leader an apologist and demagogue? He must free himself from political slavery at any cost. He must recognize principle as the only weapon of defense and a shield to his constitutional rights. While there is no cause for despair, yet he must do something to aid his defense and obliterate political oppression.

Is it the coommon white man, or is it he aristocrat in disguise? Or are both the oppressors of the oppressed? Well, let it be, the day will soon come when the Colored man will nknow his fate.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Well, there is to be an investigation of Howard University. The prediction of THE BEE is the verdict will be after it is all over, "not guilty." But should it rest? Congress will meet December and there is no doubt that that body should be asked to investigate the institution. It is important to the colored people that a colored man should be placed at the head of the university. Rev. Francis J. Grimkie would make an ideal president. He has a reputation as an education. He would be just the man for the place. No better man could be selected. He is in touch with the people who attend the university and he is a man who would not be afraid to associate with the colored students. It is amusing to see how hard the medical banquet tried to "whitewash" the affair. The medical and law departments are no doubt the best departments in the university. Dr. Gordon deserves no credit for the success of either department. Attorney J. F. Bundy is entitled to the credit for the success of the law department. Dr. Shadd has made the medical department a success. A new president is needed at Howard University. THE BEE did thing at one time that Dr. Gordon had been misrepresented, but after THE BEE had a perconal interview with him, it was thoroughly convinced that he is a white man.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

It is indeed gratifying to see the attitude of the administration relative to the disfranchisement of the colored vote in the State of Maryland. It seems that the administration will make itself immortal in more ways than one. While the disfranchisement of the colored vote is paramount with all loyal Americans who believe in a fair vote and an honest count, there is another question which is causing not only the administration but the entire world to consider. The Japanese and Russian war, which is the most bloody in either ancient or modern times, will make the name of Theodore Roosevelt immortal if he succeeds in bringing it to a close. It seems to THE BEE that the President is endeavoring to help humanity. The American people cannot help from feeling grateful no matter how he goes about a thing to accomplish the desired end.

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE.

President Roosevelt, if all reports are true, will take a hand in aMryland politics The President wants to see a "square deal' in 'aMryland and if he has delegated any political power to Mr. Bonaparte, he has faith in the man. There is no reason for the machine to kick. All distinguished Republicans should fall in line and do their duty in defeating the amendment to the Maryland constitution to disfranchise the colored voter. Let the Republican vote unite and support Mr. Bonaparte. No better man could have been selected than Mr. Bonaparte. THE BEE applauds the President and hopes that he will be able to defeat the amendment which means the overthrow of Democratic ingratitude. The President is doing what THE BEE suggested some time ago. The rights of the colored voter must be established before President Roosevelt can make his name immortal.

NO EXCEPTIONS.

The address of Dr. Wilder at the medical banquet last week was no doubt surprising to the intelligent negroes in this city and elsewhere. THE BEE is not surprised. People should never become surprised, and more especially the negro. The worse you treat the negro the better he loves. No exception to the rule. There are exceptions to all rules, but this is a rule that has no exceptions. What does Dr. Wilder hope to gain? The people intend to see that Howard University has a change if there is any honesty in Congress, and THE BEE believes there is.

MR. ELMER DOVER.

There is no young man in this country any more popular and more deserving of recognition than Mr. Elmer Dover, secretary of the National Republican Committee. He is known to all men as one of the most reliable and trustworthy men in the Republican party. THE BEE will be glad when the time comes to see him represent the great State of Ohio in the United States Senate or in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt. Mr. Dover is a young man yet, but he has ability and courage that commands respect and consideration.

A MODTL FORCE.

The police force of this city is one of the best in the United States. There may be a few men who may need a rebuke on account of a too free use of their clubs. Major Sylvester has been for some time lecturing to those men who insist on using their clubs too freely until recently they have been a little more careful.

THE OPINION OF THE PRESS.

The Daily Searchlight.

The Booker T. Washington idea has taken hold of some colored men in the South. He has been teaching hem that the South is the best place for them, and some of them believe it so strongly that they have organized what is known as the Anti-Exodus Association. They will send out speakers to teach the negro to remain in the South. Travis Glascoe, a well-known colored man of Washington, D. C., is at the head of this movement. Mr. Glascoe says that he wants to preserve the race. He wants to bring about a better feeling between the races before he is willing for them to leave the South.

The Weekly Post.

The tiem has come for the colored man to assert his political independence.—Washington BEE. You are right, Brother Chase. We second the motion. Nothing gets a man less than serfdom, let is be political, domestic, ministerial, or what not. Nothing gets a man more than an independence which is manly and just. We are in favor of a more independent position by colored men in evry walk of life.

Steelton Press.

The colored citizens of Steelton seem to be very much dissatisfied over the treatment Newman Adams receivde, in not bing allowed to be one of the class of speakers, in the face of the fact that he has stood at the head of his class for the last year, having the highest marks above all other members in his class. He was debarred for some reason from exercising a privilege and performing a duty that belonged to him because he had labored and fought hard to win the standing in his class which entitled him to a place on the program, regardless of his color.

It seems to be an outrage that in the State of Thaddeus Stevens, who fought so hard to bring about the free school system, with the vie win mind that it would be a future benefit to the poor, struggling colored boy and girl who desired to reach the goal of hope. One would think that this state of affairs would be found in the South, where every effort is put forth to crush the very soul out of the colored boy and girl of to-day.

The colored people of Steelton ask themselves the question: "How long will this state of affairs exist in the house of their friends?

The Sentinel.

Two of the wihte messengers in the post office at Memphis, Tenn., quit the office because a negro special was employed, whereupon Mr. Dutro, the postmaster, just allowed them to remain quit and added one more negro. Now, instead of one colored messenger, there are two. Good for Mr. Dutro; may he live long and ever be prosperous.

From the Phonograph.

The Washington BEE and other standard journals are giving the public an account of affairs relative to oward University. All of this contention shows the negro to be in the right attitude. The time has arrived when the colored man should have a say in the conduct of all matters pertaining to his interest. Furthermore, we should protest strongly to any man or set of men being at the head of affairs who do not believe in giving tre negro a fair show. If what is repeated is true, if the press has given the right attitude of President Gordon, he is certainly the wrong man to be president of Howard Uni versity. If on the other hand the president of the institution sees that his prejudices will not allow him to give us a square deal he should hand in his resignation. There are many white men at the head of affairs who are not in a position to give us our manhood rights. This class of men are our worst enemies. They are worse than Tillman and Gorman. They have no respect for the negro. They recognize no rights they should respect, yet their love for money will allow them to occupy lofty positions, places where they place themselves in the gate-way of the negro's progress. Howard University has a history, an illustrious history, it also has a future, but be that future as bright as it may, it is handicapped as long as it has a man as president like the one some of our papers picture President Gordon to be. We trust that President Gordan is an entirely different man from the character pictured to us.

UNJUST ATTACK.

From the Reformer.

THE BEE is in possession of a letter the sender of which signs her name, attacking the son of Rev. W. L. Taylor for his appointment in this city at the store in the True Reformers' Hall. The reasons given by the writer are not sufficient THE BEE thinks, for its publication.

The son of Rev. Taylor was defending his manhood rights at the time of his arrst and instead of the writer condemning him, she should applaud him. THE BEE declines to publish the letter.

The above clipping is from the Washington, D. C. BEE. As THE BEE says, Mr. Taylor, or "Woody" as he is familiarly known, was tried and convicted in the county court at Appomattox for an alleged assault upon a railroad conductor in the employ of the Norfolk and Western R. R., the effects of which assault, in any ordinary court, would have resulted in a mere fine or acquittal. It was a clear case of self defense, he having been assaulted by the conductor and struck from behind and over the head with a steel punch.

Those of us who live in any of the rural districts of the South know that it is seldom a black man gets justice in the courts when the white man is concerned in the matter, whether the case be criminal or civil.

We highly appreciate THE BEE's manly and Christianly stand in the matter and especially its refusal to allow its columns to be used to vent the spleen of a malcontent against a person who never injured them.

The Washington Bee's TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

A SUCCESSFUL EDITOR.

The Negro that has successfully edited a fearless race paper for a period of 25 years and at the end of that time appears "right side up" is entitled to all the praise and congratulations the fraternity can bestow. The watchful, determined and husky attitude of the Bee, always ready to "mix it up," and more often right than wrong, speaks volumes for its able and distinguished editor, W. Calvin Chase, and the Informer not only sends congratulations but trusts that he may direct the sting of the business end the Bee for another full quarter of a century.—The Detroit Informer.

A banquet in honor of W. Calvin Chase, editor of "The Washington Bee" was held Monday evening, June 5th, at Odd Fellows hall, M st., between 16 and 17. This testimonial tendered by Washington's most prominent colored men and friends of Mr. Chase, is an appreciation of his long and valuable services as lawyer and his fearless and courageous course as its editor. Acting in either capacity Mr. Chase has always bravely defended his people, fightingalways for what he believed was their rights. June 3 was the twenty-fifth anniversary of The Bee and the banquet was also a celebration of the good work done by this fearless journal.

Jas. Culbert Campbell.

—From the Advocate.

We received an invitation to attend the banquet of Editor W. Calvin Chase the fearless pen-pusher of the Bee. We are sorry that we cannot be present, but tender congratulation to the editor and may he live to publish the Bee twenty-five years longer.—Evansville Transcript.

The friends of Editor W. C. Chase banquetted him in Washington city in honor of the 25th anniversary of the Washington Bee of which he is Editor and publisher.—The American Baptist

We very cordially accept the invitation to be present at a banquet to be given Editor W. Calvin Chase of The Washington Bee on June 5th. The testimonial is in honor of Editor Chase's 25th Anniversary as editor and publisher of The Bee.—The Florida Sentinel.

Editor W. Calvin Chase, the noted Editor and Lawyer of Washington, D. C., and the Washington Bee was the guest of a reception that meant something last Monday evening, June 5th, 1905 at Odd Fellows Hall, Washington, D. C. The testimonial was signed by leading men of the Nation. It was great in every respect. Editor Chase rounded out last Monday night 25 years service as a Negro Editor and we say the Negro Editor is the true leader of the Negro race. Because he is independent. Because he impoverishes himself for his race. Because like the disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ he goes forth to battle for his race without hope of reward or compensation. A Negro Editor to survive 25 years talks louder than words.—Industrial Advocate.

LABOR PROBLEM IN THE SOUTH.

Having had extended opportunity to study this question in the South, I will endeavor to give my views based on the actual conditions as I found them. Southern papers, officials and employers are doing their utmost to induce European immigrants to come South.

There are two reasons for this: First, the desertion of the farms by the colored man; second, to create a surplus of wage workers; as this surplus is a most important factor in inducing capital to come in and exploit the great natural resources.

The desertion of the land by the colored man is an actual fact, but it was preceded by the desertion of the poor white, which equipped the cotton mills of the South with labor.

White Child Works—Negro Studies.

The poor white, in competition with the negro was reduced to his level; the cotton mill was an avenue of escape for the time into another phase of exploitation, and here at least the negro did not enter but the result is that the white child works in the cotton mill and degenerates while the colored child goes to school and progresses.

The condition of the negro on some of the large plantations in Louisiana and Mississippi seem good and they are fairly contented and happy, receiving pay and privileges that seem to satisfy their needs. But these conditions do not obtain elsewhere, and although at cotton-picking and harvest season slightly higher pay is received, this has to be given to attract labor from other sources for the brief period of harvest. This condition of harvest shortage of labor is common to all agricultural districts, and directly of harvest is over these temporary workers have to drift away again; the farm needs them no more.

The attraction of the city for the negro is the same as for his white brother—the better social life, the schools, the churches, the clubs, the amusements, which are as necessary as work itself (for the real man)—these are all expressions for betterment and make for progress. In some of these there are features that are desirable, it is true but it is also true of our own social life.

Farm Negro Most Abject.

The life of the farm negro, with absence of all the attractions city life affords; the wretched shelters, the coarsest food, poor educational advantages and lowest material conditions, have made the lot of the farm negro one of the most abject possible.

The city negro we find equal to any industrial effort in every avenue of endeavor—blacksmiths, carpenters, bricklayers, painters, machinists, moulders and plumbers—but with pay equalling only that of the common laborer in the North, and when a white man works at these trades he receives slightly more because it is supposed he must needs live a little better, or, in other words, the negro knows how to live cheapest.

To obtain and retain satisfactory workers conditions must be right and reward equitable. With the education of the negro comes desire for betterment in conditions of life, and this cannot be had without higher wage standards. The action of the farm negro is his protest against wrong economic and social conditions.

Social Equality Not Wanted.

In the towns and cities of the South the desire of the negro for his children's education is most marked, and only those whose material conditions are so abject that scanty rags are their only clothing are absent from school. As a race they are rapidly developing mentally, and on the whole physically they are our peers.

The "social question" so many papers speak of does not exist with the negro—it is a hoodoo of the white. The totally illiterate negro knows it not. The partially educated see it but dimly and not as the howlers see it. They see a social society of their own race in the future, built up by their education and results of their own industry, in which they, by their intelligence and education are the peers of any and in industrial accomplishments equal to all for the opportunity afforded them.

The negro believes in himself and will work out his own destiny and do it better for himself and for us if he has a "square deal" industrially.

Cheap Foreign Labor Does Not Solve Question.

The Italian immigrants will not solve the question, unless it be in a measure as small tenants for a time until they can become peasant proprietors, and that only in the more fertile portions.

To sum up the question—on one side:—

The negro refuses to be submissive as heretofore. We must pour in European immigrants. There is labor for all. We want a surplus.

The questions to be answered are: Show me how the competition with the negro is to be avoided. Is the standard of wages to be fixed by the negro? For contented, efficient workers must we have not only sufficient for actual needs, but also a surplus. In the inevitable competition between the European immigrant and the colored man, will not the employer take the advantage of the lowest price? Thus every European will economically be reduced to the negro's subsistence line. JOHN GREGORY.

—From the Socialist.

THE WORST DESERTER.

A man may desert his native land
Just when it needs his service most—
Yet but slight, perhaps, is missed his hand
From among the mighty host.
But he who deserts his family,
Who've only him for them to care,
Is the worst deserter to be found
In this wide world anywhere.

The annual picnic of the Sunday School and Congregation of St. Luke's P.E. Church will take place at Green Willow park, Hillsdale, Anacostia' Thursday, June 22d.

The Purity Ice Company is the place to buy ice. Also the American Ice Co.

through Superintendent ... lisle.

key—the "Columbia Club."

Register J. W. Lyons left the city for Georgia this week.

Mrs. Lizzie E. Jones, who has been quite ill, is able to be ou again.

Prof. L. B. Moore of Howard University left the city last week for West Virginia.

Misses Enola McDaniels and Lillian Butler of Baltimore spent last Saturday and Sunday in the city.

Attorney Thomas L. Jones, who was taken suddenly ill last week by overwork, is able to be out again.

Attorney A. W. Scott left for North Carolina last week, to deliver the Commencement address at Biddle University.

Miss Lizzie Hitchens of Baltimore will be the guest of Miss Effie Middleton of South Washington, Sunday, June 18th.

Prof. Emory E. Fennell, A. B., of Lynchburg, Va., is in the city and lectured at the Cosmopolitan Temple last Wednesday evening.

This occasion will afford an opportunity to all who have never visited this place to do so under auspices particularly pleasant.

Monday, June 19, from 2 to 9 has been decided upon as the time and all who attend are assured of a delightful time Admission to grounds, 10 cents.

Mr. M. H. Jackson, who has been living in West Park, N. Y., paid the city a visit this week. He is looking well and from all reports he is doing well. He is stopping at 1407 27th st. N. W.

The Colored Y. W. C. A. which was recently organized with Mrs. B. G. Francis as president, invites the public to join in a pilgrimage to the Frederick Douglas homestead, Cedar Hill, Anacostia, D. C.

SOUTH WASHINGTON BRIEFS.

Miss Lizzie E. Jones is able to be out again.

Mrs. Lucinda Butler, who has been sick for some time, is out again.

Mr. Henry E. Johnson, who has been identified with the dining car service for a number of years is considered to be one of the most competent in the business. He has been assigned to the special fast train. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will be absent from the city most all the summer. Mrs. Johnson is the sister of Mrs. Jennie E. Williams and she will miss her sister very much.

Mrs. Sarah Robinson of Second street, left the city a few days ago for the summer. She will spend her vacation in Jamestown, R. I.

Mrs. P. A. Wallace left the city a few days ago for Chattanooga, Tenn. She will spend the summer with relatives.

The Grand Lodge of Good Samaritans held its annual election of officers for the ensuing year. Mrs. Laura Spencer, who is a valuable worker in the order, was elected to an important office in the Grand Lodge.

Mr. Lewis Jefferson, the manager and Proprietor of the Jane Mosley, who gave a compliemntary excursion to the school children Saturday, June 10th, is being loudly praised for his generosity and kindness.

The services at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church last Sunday were very impressive. Rev. Wallace preached at 11 o'clock service. Rev. Dr. Kyles preached in the evening.

The Bloo mof Youth Lodge of Odd Fellows held a large meetin gthis week. At the conclusion of the regular business several candidates were initiated.

Also delegates to the District Grand Lodge were elected. There were two candidates in the field. Messrs. David Clark and C. R. Tucker was unanimously elected.

A DAY OF REJOICING.

There were fully two thousand people preesnt Sunday, June 4th, on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the Friendship Baptist Church, of which Rev. A. Wilbanks, D. D., is pastor. The following program was carried out:

Song by the choir.

Collection.

At 2.30 p. m. there was speaking on the out side by the pastors of Washington; Rev. W J. Howard, D. D., Master of Ceremonies.

At 3 p. m., Collection for the corner-stone. 3.30 to 4 p. m., corner-stone relaid by the Odd Fellows. Songs by the several invited choirs. Each member was requested to raise $5.

Penediction.

7 p. m., Christian Endeavor, led by Messrs. C. H. Webber and John Manning. 7.30 p. m., preaching, by the pastor, to the Grand United Order of Chaldeans.

At six o'clock on Sunday evening last there was a large and appreciative aduience present at the Y. P. S. C. E. of Zion Baptist Church, F street between 3d and 4½ streets, S. W., to hear the announcement of the name sof the new officers of this organization.

Mr. A. S. Howard, presiden of the Endeavor, presided. The topic, "Not Ashamed of the Gospel," was discussed by Rev. M. J. Howard, pastor; Miss Alice Wayne, Mrs. Tate, Mrs. Susan Bombrey, Mrs. A. J. Quivers, Messrs. C. B. Walker, W. H. Hackett, J. H. Smiler and Edward Williams. Mrs. Annie Cooper and Mr. J. L. James recited poems. At the conclusion of the discussion of the topic, Lawyer W. C. Mathu expressed his appreciation of the real Chirstian spirit exhibited by the audience in readily and willingly contributing to help a member of the Endeavor who had accidentally become blind.

The names of the new officers were announced as follows:

President—Mrs. A. J. Quivers.

First Vice-President—Miss Mary Henderson.

Second Vice-President—Miss Laura Butler.

Secretary—Mr. Richard Chatman.

Tresurer—Mr. aCrter Purdy.

Presentor—Mr. J. H. Smiler.

Assistant Presentor—Mr. Edward

Librarian—Miss Sophia Wells.

Superintendent to Juniors—Mr. W. R. Cameron.

Assistant Superintendent—Mrs. Susan Bombrey.

Sunday School—Mrs. M. L. Banks.

Prayer Meetings—Mr. J. L. James.

Socials—Mrs. Laura Mitchell.

Music—Miss Hattie Page.

Delegate to District Union—Mrs. C. Henderson.

Flowers—Mrs. M. E. Philips.

Lookout—MMiss L. Pate.

Calling and Relief—Mrs. Letitia Bingham.

Good Citizenship—Mr. Edawrd Williams.

Committees—Miss Eva Washington.

Missionary—Mrs. Mattie Campbell.

Annual picnic of St. Lnke's Sunday School at Green Wiilow park, Hillsdale, Anacostia, Thuusday, June 22d.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., NEWS.

Alexandria, La., June 10, 1905.

The people here have been uneasy for a month abtu the high water. The river continues to rise.

Many farmers have lost their crops or a portion of them above and below this place on account of teh flood.

Many fires broke out in our town Wednesday, but they were extinguished before doing much harm.

Steve Norris, an industrious colored youngster, aged twenty, was drowned above the Iron Mountain bridge in the Red River on the 8th. Up to the present his body has not been found.

On the 19th of this month a grand celebration is expected to take place pected ogLgfwve mtmaundyrl nanalw here by our people. Everybody anticipates a grand time.

THE BEE can be had each week at the residence of Wm. King, or if sample copies are desired, clall on I. Johnson, Boulton avenue.

Send for a copy of THE BEE or come for it, and read the best colored paper published in the United States.

ATTORNEY JONES A PROPHET?

Last January Attorney Thomas L. Jones was invited to deliver one of his famous speeches at a jubilee held at the Metropolitan Baptist Church. This was very soon after Rev. Drew, Messrs. Howard and Robinson had been sentenced to jail. Among the distniguished auditors seated in the pulpit was Register J. W. Lyons. Attorney Jones wore a special black suit for the occasion. When he was introduced he walked to the edge of the pulpit in a Chesterfieldian manner and said in a very low tone, each word being measured with a yard rule: Ladies and Gentlemen—I am glad to be with you you to-night. I am glad to see so many smiling faces and enthusiastic souls. We have reasons to be happy tonight after such a glorious victory last week. If any of you have been following THE BEE and Mr. Chase's predictions, you remember THE BEE said last week, just wait and you will see. We waited and won. Now the case has gone to the Court of Appeals and THE BEE says just wait and you will see. Yes, we shall wait and THE BEE will again say just wait. (Loul applause for Attorney Jones.)

It was a most humorous speech. The attorney made a large collection that night. The decision of the Court of Appeals last Tuesday was read by Justice Morris and the result was Attorney Jones was a false prophet and THE BEE is again victorious. Attorney Jones made a bold fight but it is an aphorism too true that right will prevail.

TWO IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

The Court of Appeals on last Tuesday afternoon handed down two important decisions. The first case, in which the church people were interested, was the celebrated Drew case, otherwise known as the Metropolitan Baptist Church. Rev. Drew conteded that he was regularly elected pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church. After he had successfully conducted religious revival meetings and collected a large amount of money, a few dissatisfiedmembers undertook to dispossess and restrain him from entering the church, whish was surcessfully carried out by the attorneys, Messrs. T. L. Jones, Rulston and Siddons. Rev. Drew, Rev. Howard and Mr. Robinson, represented by Attorneys Forrest, Taggart, Chase and Webb. The three defendants, Messrs. Drew, Howard and Robinson were cited for contempt. Justice Stafford heard the case and sentenced Rev. Drew to sixty days and Rev. Howard and Robinson to thirty day each in jail. An appeal was noted. The case was submitted without argument after an abstract of the record in the case and brief had

REV. SIMON P. W. DREW, D. D.
PASTOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

been filed. The Court of Appeals last Tuesday afternoon decided that no retraining order should have issued without a bond first having been filed. Secondly, that there was no equity involved. This case was of great interest to all Baptist churches in this city. Many had declared that Rev. Drew would have to serve a sentence in jail. The next step will be to reinstate Rev. Drew in the church from which he was illegally removed and bring suit against those concerned for defamation of character. aMny declared that Rev. Drew was not an ordained minister, when the record shows that he was.

The next important case was a vagrancy case. Attorneys T. L. Jones, A. L. Scott and M. T. Clinkscales were the attorneys. This case was where a young colored man, a musician by profession, played a piano in a house of prostitution. eH was charged with being a vagrant and idle and dissolute person with visible means of support. The testimony in the case showed that he was a piano player in the Division. He played for a certain house of prostitution, for which he was paid $1.50 a night. The Court of Appeals held that he had a right to play a piano in the Division; just as much right as Nero had to play while the city of Rome was on Ire. This reverses Judge Kimball. In all vagrancy cases, whenever the defendant is convicted, he is lned not les than $40. The lawyers under this decision they will have all vagrants released under a writ of habeas corpus.

A very valuable article in the June number of *Teh Voice of the Negro* is a comprehensive statement of the Scope and Purpose of the Colored Men's Department of the Young Men's Christian Association. So far as we know, the general public has not hitherto had an opportunity to look so far down the workings of the Young Men's Christian Association among colored men. Mr. W. A. Hunton, who contributes the paper, is thoroughly versed in Y. M. C. A. work. He was for several years the first and only colored international secretary of the Y. M. C. A. work. He has given his life to the development of the Association movement among our people, and is therefore to be regarded as an authority along this line. The history of the movement is told by Mr. Hunton in plain though charming language. The editors have regarded Mr. Hunton's work of such importance to the race that they have used his cut as a frontispiece for this number. The article is profusely illustrated. Among the pictures of interest will be that of Mr. J. E. Moorland, the young man who has been chosen as the second international secretary for the Colored Men's Department. His work lies chiefly wih the city associations, while Mr. Hunton's time is largely devoted to work among the college associations.

J. A. LANKFORD ENLARGES HIS BUSINESS.

Mr. J. A. Lankford, the well known architect and builder, who has been located at 609 F street, N. W., and who was connected with the King, Lankford & Neill Real Estate Company as president, has sold out his interest in the company and has leased the entire building on the corner of 6th street and Louisiana avenue, N.W., more widely known as "The Lewis Building." It is a large three story and basement building, 50 by 100 feet.

Here he will do practically the same business with some additionfi and on a larger scale. He has associated with him two of the best scientific and practical mechanics in the country, Mr. Sydney Pittman, a graduate from the Drexel School of Technoolgy of Philadelphia, Pa., who is a man of twelve years' experience as a supervisor of construction at the Tuskegee Industrial School of Tuskegee, Ala., he having designed most of the important buildings for that great institution; and his brother, Mr. A. E Lankford, who is a graduated mechanical and electrical engineer, having had quite an experience in running large plants in St. Louis, Mo. With these men, coupled with Mr. Lankford's ability and broad experience, he, no doubt, has one of the strongest firms of the kind in the United States. Mr. Lankford has been in this city a number of years, and by industry and perseverance has built up a reputattion, character and business that commands respect from the entire community and the country at large. No man is more respected than Mr. Lankford. His large building at the corner of 6th street and Louisiana avenue is commanding in appearance. He deserves credit for this recent adenterprises. He has done a great deal vancement, which is an evidence of his success since he has been in this city. Mr. Lankford is a thoroughbred business man. He is one man who believes in printer's ink. He believes in negro to build up institutions controlled by his people. There is no man more deserving of recognition.

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306 5th Street, Northwest.

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Will Give Its First Grand

Family Excursion

TO SOMERSET BEACH
On the Steamer JANE MOSELY

Monday, June 19, 1905

Grand Prize Lanciers at 4 P. M.
Music by the famous Genesta Orchestra, Prof. James Richards.
Boat leaves wharf 9th & K Sts. S. W. at 8.30 a.m. Return in time for cars.
FARE, ROUND TRIP..... 50 cts.
CHILDREN UNDER 12..... 25 cts.
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East of "Lincoln;" North East H Street Columbia cars to 53d Stret; near Bunnell School on 52d Street, and Benning School on Central Avenue.

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NIAGARA FALLS
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July 14 *and* 28.
August 4 *and* 18.
September 1 *and* 15, 1905.

Excursion tickets will be sold on above dates at the very low rate named, good going only on Train No. 504, leaving Washington at 7.00 A. M., arriving Niagara Falls at 11.00 P. M.

Tickets valid for return ten (10) days, including date of sale, on all regular trains except "Black Diamond Express," of Lehigh Valley R. R.

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June 29th to July 3rd, account Epworth Leageu International Convention, return limit July 17th. Return limit to August 11 may be obtained upon payment of 50c. fee. Tickets good going via Chicago or St. Louis, returning same or reverse route. Further information cheerfully furnished upon application to B. & O. Agents.

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WOMAN SAVES EIGHT LIVES

Mrs. Frederick Ware of Ansonia, Conn., Has Remarkable Record for Bravery.

Ansonia, Conn.—Mrs. Frederick G. Ware, of North Fourth street, this city, jumped from a high embankment into the canal near her home and saved eight-year-old Antonio Yankoski from a watery grave.

He is the eighth person this brave woman has dragged from the canal during her residence in this city. The boy had been playing along the steep embankment, which slopes to the canal, lost his balance and rolled into the water. Hearing the cries of the other children, Mrs. Ware ran from the house.

As she reached the bank the little fellow had gone down for the last time. Without a moment's hesitation she jumped into the canal, swam to the spot where she saw him rise and had to dive for him as he was lying on the bottom.

When rescued the boy was black in the face and had swallowed so much water that he went into convulsions, and while reviving him Mrs. Ware was bitten in the finger. Yankoski will recover.

Last November Mrs. Ware, who is an expert swimmer, rescued a boy named James Rich and a man named Michael Lane. Lane, who was engaged in some work on the embankment, tumbled into the canal, and a number of men armed with long poles tried to assist him, but not one of them dared to enter the water. Mrs. Ware got him out. Lane was almost exhausted and, when Mrs. Ware reached him he fought desperately. Mrs. Ware is extremely modest about her achievements, but she has never hesitated to go to the rescue when there is a life at stake.

SECOND CITY IN WORLD.

New York Expects the State Census to Give It That Position When Taken.

New York.—There is little doubt that the state census will show that New York city has a population of 4,000,000, A forevast based upon the result of the last census indicates that Manhattan Brooklyn together will be found to have about 3,370,000, the Bronx about 325,000, Queens about 200,000, and Richmond about 76,000. The sum of these apportionments is 4,071,000. The shrinkage will hardly be so much that the total will fall materially below 4,000,000.

New York may not pass London and become the largest city in the world, as some enthusiasts prophesy, but it is easy the second largest city on the globe, having taken that position from Paris during the last few years. By the census of 1901 Paris had a population of 2,174,000. It probably has not far, if at all, passed 3,000,000.

Berlin is growing with greater relative rapidity than Paris, having a population of nearly 3,000,000, but it would be a miracle if the German capital outstripped New York during the next quarter or half century. During recent years this city has been gaining at the rate of about three per cent. per annum. The housing of the yearly addition of 100,000 to the population of the metropolis has been a very difficult problem, but has been pretty well solved by the multiplication of apartment-houses. With the completion of tunnels and subways, new bridges, and new trolley lines, a general movement to the suburbs is expected, and probably will take place, but nearly all of these desirable suburban places are within the limits of greater New York.

TOBACCO BOOM IN TEXAS.

Uncle Sam Takes a Hand in Making the Industry Profitable in the Lone Star State.

Washington.—The department of agriculture is carrying on investigations in tobacco growing that promise big returns. Small areas are being grown in various parts of the country, particularly Connecticut, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia and Texas.

One five-acre plat in Virginia has been made particularly valuable as a demonstration plat. Part of it was fertilized and planted according to the prevailing custom of the country.

This yielded a net profit of $5.50 an acre. On another acre, by better culture and fertilizing, the net profit was $29.29, or nearly six times as great as by the old method.

In Texas the bureau of soils found a high-class tobacco soil in a section where no tobacco had ever been grown. Citizens of the community laughed at the idea of growing the crop there. A few acres were planted by the department and tobacco of such a high grade produced that the net profit amounted to nearly $50 an acre. Land owners took notice at once, and will grow tobacco in the future.

It is believed that Ohio will plant more than 700 acres of tobacco this year. Two years ago a ten-acre tobacco farm was bought in the Miami valley district. It was planted with Cuban seed. The crop brought 35 cents a pound, or 20 cents more than the kind usually grown in that section.

Internal Disorder, So to Speak.

"Tunnel disease" is the latest infliction which the advance of civilization has inflicted upon the human race. It affects the eyesight of employes in the subway. At this rate there will be few perfectly normal persons left.

Learning His Lesson.

The earl of Suffolk, who has an American wife, has learned to sing "America" without making a "single mistake." A commendable accomplishment, truly, asserts the Indianapolis News.

TURTLE HAS HISTORY

REPTILE WAS PET OF INDIAN PRINCESS 200 YEARS AGO.

Shelled Monster with Hieroglyphics on Back Is Caught in Minnesota —Find Cross Embedded in Tortoise Covering.

Le Sueur, Minn.—The largest turtle ever caught in the Minnesota river anywhere near here was landed recently half a mile south of town by Harry Thurman, and it develops that the gigantic reptile must have had a romantic history and at some time in the dim past must have been the plaything or curio of an Indian or a mound builder prince or princess.

The upper shell, or carapax, was a little less than three feet long and a little over two feet wide, and as soon as the animal was caught it was observed that there was a strange appearance as of a cross on the shell, the raised lines which constituted it crossing at right angles in the center of the shell and being about eight inches in length, the one from side to side being slightly the shorter.

Young Thurman killed the tortoise and then cut into the cross on the shell to see why the lines should be there. He was much astonished to find that the knife struck on metal slightly below the surface, and on full investigation being made it was discovered that the cross was made by the shell having grown over a chain of gold which had been fastened to the edges of the turtle's shell undoubtedly more than 200 years ago, when the turtle was only as large as indicated by the size of the cross, and that in the years that have elapsed since then the shell had grown over the chain and covered it up.

The fine rings on the shell, when examined by a microscope, numbered 207 outside of where the chain was fastened, at the edges where it was attached more than two centuries ago. In the center, where the chains cross, both are fastened to a small medallion of gold on which is engraved the profile of a woman, looking much like a young Indian girl. Thurman probably will present the curio to the State Historical society.

TEETH NOT BONES AT ALL

They Are in Fact a Part of the Skin, Says Professor Thompson in Recent Address.

London.—Prof. E. Symes Thompson Gresham, professor of medicine, in the course of an address at the Polytechnic, Regent street, on "The Evolution and Degeneration of the Teeth," remarked that while the bones of man and animals had decayed greatly during the last 6,000 or 7,000 years, the teeth had been preserved in a much better condition.

Teeth were not part of bones, but part of the skin—they were, in fact, dermal appendages. Old people were surprised to find that when the teeth of the lower jaw departed there was very little of the jaw left. This produced what was called the nut-cracker physiognomy. Referring to the fact that the crocodile had an animated toothpick in the form of a bird, which removed foreign matter, the lecturer enforced the lesson of the necessity of attending carefully to the cleansing of the teeth and recommended attention to them at night as being more important than in the morning.

TOWN UPHOLDS FLIRTING.

Vinton, Iowa, Punishes Girl Who Resents Smile of Citizen and Sets a Custom.

Vinton, Ia.—Vinton has officially set its stamp of approval upon a man flirting with a good-looking girl and hereafter any young lady who resents the admirations of a man by physical demonstration will have to suffer the penalty which has already been exemplified. Miss Olive Evans, a pretty young woman of 21 years, is the first to feel the force of the unwritten law.

A few days ago she set upon and beat with an umbrella A. L. Manwell, one of the most respected citizens of the community. He caused her arrest. She was arraigned before a justice of the peace and there claimed that Manwell had looked at her with a meaning blink of his eyes.

The prosecuting witness said there was no harm in his unconscious blink and the young woman accordingly was fined three dollars and costs, with the admonition that she should not resent with physical force admiration for her personal charms.

ODD INDIAN TERRITORY ACT

Foreign Corporations Have Little Chance to Win Their Suits in Western State.

Muskogee, I. T.—Judge Raymond, in the court of the western district, has rendered a decision which will affect nearly every foreign corporation doing business in Indian territory. The case is that of the T. H. Rogers Lumber company, which had brought suit against A. S. McRae to collect for material furnished by the company to build a house for the defendant. The attorney for the defendant raised the point that the company is a foreign corporation and had no one at South McAlester to represent it, as required by law. Judge Raymond sustained the point and dismissed the suit.

Under the Arkansas law, which governs Indian territory, a foreign corporation which wishes to do business in Indian territory must have a representative in the town where the incorporation papers were filed upon whom service may be had. If the corporation fails to do this all its contracts are void in suits brought upon them.

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I can save you 50 per cent discount on all prescriptions—You don't have to take them where the Doctor tells you.—You have paid him the prescription is yours. Have it filled where you get Fresh goods compounded by licensed men only and where you are not robbed.
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Dewar's Scotch	$1.15	Gordon Gin	$0.95
Plymouth Gin	.95	Black and White Scotch	1.25
Grey Friar rye, Full qt.	1.00	Hunter rye, per bottle	1.00
Wilson whiskey	1.00	Cascade	1.00
Trimble	.00	Old Overholt	.90
Paul Jones	.95	Booth Tom Gin	1.15
Canadine Club	1.25	French Vermont	.70
Thompson	1.00	Maryland Rye	1.00
Port & Sherry Wine	.25	Apple Brandy	.35

All beers on ice ready for use

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We beg to announce to the men of Washington that we have opened a strictly high grade shoe store at the above address.

All of our shoes are made by the Williams & Kneeland Shoe Company, of Boston, Mass., Makers of the finest shoes for men.

We desire to call your special attention to our line at $3.50. All the newest shapes, including the popular Stag-last Oxfords in all leathers—Patent Colt, Russet Calf, Tans, Blacks, &c.

BETTER GRADES AT $4.00 & $5.00. YOUR INSPECTION INVITED
SHOES SHINED FREE.

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We're going to do a week's business in one day—by offering one of the grandest treats you men of Washington have ever had put before you. Our regular $20 and $22.50 Spring fabrics—all the new shades—in the newest cloths—fit perfect—finish ed perfect—to order

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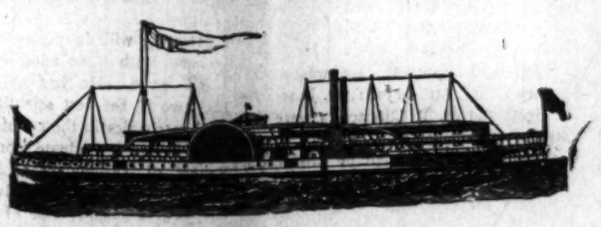

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Agents wanted everywhere.

Dog Shoplifter.

Arrested for shoplifting in Paris, a woman was found to have a clever accomplice in a King Charles spaniel, which she carried under her arm, and had trained to snatch up lace from shop counters.—London Mail.

Unlucky Tuesday.

There is a Spanish proverb that "on Tuesday one should never travel or marry," and this superstition is so ingrained that even in Madrid there are never any weddings on Tuesdays, and trains are almost empty.

Queer Spuds.

Black potatoes, from South Africa, are the fashion in Berlin. Their taste is the same as that of ordinary potatoes, but they are expensive at present. A black salad is now the proper thing at a smart German dinner.

Crimeless District.

It is 15 years since there was a prisoner for trial at the Southmolton quarter sessions; and on a recent Saturday another pair of white kid gloves was added to the recorder's list.

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CLEVELAND 9.15 P.M.

COLUMBUS, *5.30 p. m.

WHEELING *10.05 a.m. *5.30 p.m.

WINCHESTER, †8.35 a.m. †4.05, †5.00 p. m.

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FREDERICK, †8.35, §9.15, §10.05, †11.00 a.m. §1.15 †4.05 †5.35 p.m.

HAGERSTOWN, †10.05 a. m. and †5.01p.m

BOYD and way points, †8.35, §9.15 a. m. §1.15 †5.00, †5.35, §10.15, †11.30, p. m.

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ATLANTIC WINS CUP.

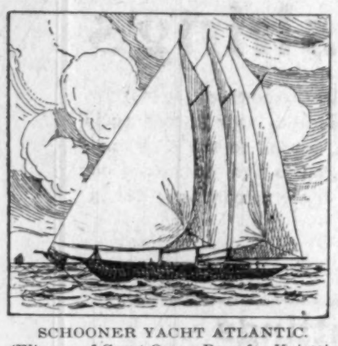
AMERICAN YACHT FINISHES FIRST IN OCEAN RACE.

Captures Valuable Trophy Offered by German Emperor—Two Other Important Yachting Contests of the Past.

London.—An American vessel and American seamanship have again demonstrated their superiority. In the recent great ocean race the schooner yacht Atlantic, owned by Wilson Marshall, of Bridgeport, Conn., crossed the finish line off the Lizard, England, first, winning the kaiser's $5,000 cup in the great ocean race and beating all records across the Atlantic for sailing yachts. Her time from Sandy Hook to the finish was 12 days and 9 hours. The Endymion, which up to this time has held the record, crossed in 1900 in 13 days, 20 hours and 36 minutes. The Endymion finished at Cowes, however, making a longer course, and Capt. Charles Barr headed the Atlantic for the Isle of Wight after crossing the line without stopping, intent on beating the Endymion's figures to this point as well.

The Atlantic is an auxiliary three-mast fore and aft rigged yacht, 206 tons, 135 feet on the water line, and entered from the New York Yacht club.

The German Syndicate's two-mast fore and aft rigged Hamburg, 185



SCHOONER YACHT ATLANTIC.
(Winner of Great Ocean Race for Kaiser's Cup.)

tons, 116 feet on the water line, entered from the Norddeutscher Regetta verein, finished second. Nine other vessels were also in the race.

It is only once in a lifetime that a race of the character and magnitude of the recent great ocean race from Sandy Hook lightship to the Lizard takes place.

There are few yachtsmen who do not know the stories of the schooners Henrietta-Fleeting-Vesta sweepstakes in 1866, of the schooners Dauntless-Cambria match, in 1870, and of the schooners Dauntless-Coronet match, in 1887. The first was started from where the Scotland lightship, entrance to New York harbor, is now anchored, on December 11, and was finished at the Needles, Isle of Wight, on Christmas day. The Henrietta's owner,

guests, officers and crew ate their Christmas dinner with anchor down and the race with its $90,000 won, making the passage in 13 days, 21 hours 55 minutes, having sailed 3,106 nautical miles, and averaged nine and one-half knots per hour.

The Dauntless and Cambria race came westward, starting from the Old Head of Kinsale, just west of Queenstown, on July 4, and finished at Sandy Hook lightship, which the Cambria reached on July 27, just one hour 17 minutes ahead of the Dauntless. The winner sailed 2,881 nautical miles in 23 days, 5 hours 17 minutes. The match was for a $1,250 cup.

The Coronet and Dauntless race started from Bay Ridge, Long Island, on March 12 and finished off Roche's point, harbor of Queenstown, March 27, the Coronet winning and taking the $20,000 stakes. She sailed 2,949 nautical miles in 14 days, 23 hours 30 minutes, averaging 8.34 knots.

Side Doors Save Time.

In few places is the value of seconds more forcibly demonstrated than in the handling of the homeward-bound crowds in large cities. Experiments looking toward better time have recently shown that a great portion of the aggregate time is lost in stops, and side doors on the cars promise the greatest relief. In recent tests the stops on a train thus equipped averaged 7.6 seconds as compared with an average of 37 seconds on trains fitted only with end doors.

Produces Yellow Calla Lily.

One of the prettiest of Luther Burbank's floral creations, which is just attaining perfection, is a yellow calla lily. In coloring the blooms range from light lemon to a deeper orange shade of yellow. Burbank first obtained the specimens from Africa, which have a slight yellow coloring. He then crossed them with a hardy dwarf calla and increased the richness of the yellow coloring until he has produced wonderful results.

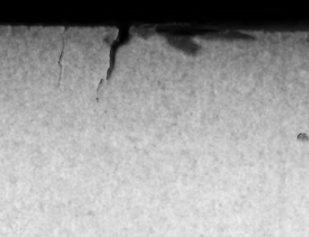
FOOTBALL PLAYER'S CABIN.

Unique Structure Built by Former Athlete of University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia.—Built entirely by amateur labor, filled with trophies of the hunt and prizes won by its owner on many a field of athletic endeavor, of substantial wood and mortar, and fashioned on artistic lines—the log cabin built by T. Truxtun Hare, the noted University of Pennsylvania football player, near his home at Radnor, is an unique structure.

In planning the cabin Mr. Hare was assisted by Mr. Louis Rush, of this city, who now resides in Baltimore; but all the actual work was done by Mr. Hare alone.

By him also was made or put in place all the interior decorations and furnishings, with few exceptions, so that the cabin as a whole is practically the product of Mr. Hare's work. In seeming contradiction of the qualities dis-



AN ATHLETE'S CABIN.
(Unique Structure Entirely Built by Himself.)

played by its builder and owner, it has been named "The Sleepers," but the reason for this appellation is discovered when it is learned that it is built of railroad ties.

The cabin is 40 feet long and 15 feet wide. In the center of one side is a large fireplace, 7½ feet wide and 4½ feet deep. The hearth surrounding it is 12½ feet wide, and around it are many beautiful Moravian tiles set in black mortar.

Two of the most noteworthy designs are "A Cricket" and "A Grasshopper," and all the tiles, which are called French quarries, are set in black mortar. In front of the hearth, which contains old andirons capacious enough for the largest logs, hang a crane and a kettle. The cabin is a veritable museum of trophies, bric-a-brac, curios and various objects of art, almost all of which have some personal significance for the owner. Mr. Hare is fond of hunting, his rifle having brought down many head of game in the Maine woods, and the results of many of these trips are visible on the walls of the cabin.

Prominent also are many athletic trophies, including cups and medals won on last track and field. Mr. Hare is a member of the Pegasus club, an organization of poets and litterateurs which holds monthly meetings at which only original work of members is read. That Mr. Hare is a clever versifier is shown, not only by the fact that his contributions have been among the best in the city, but by invitations which he recently issued for a housewarming in the cabin, which were in verse throughout. The cabin was begun several months ago, but its construction was necessarily delayed during the winter. While Mr. Hare's associations are literature and sport, his vocation is law, he being in the office of District Attorney John C. Bell.

NEW COMMANDER NAMED.

Vice Admiral Birileff, Whom Czar Has Appointed as Supreme Naval Chief in the Pacific.

St. Petersburg.—Vice Admiral Birileff, who has been chosen by the czar to take supreme command in the Pacific, and who is now on his way to Manchuria, is one of the trusted naval chiefs of the empire. He is 64

VICE ADMIRAL BIRILEFF.
(Chosen by Czar to Take Supreme Command in the Pacific.)

years old, but is said to be overflowing with energy, and, while a strict disciplinarian, has the confidence of the general staff and of the men under him. Admiral Birileff is further described as "being small of stature and scant of hair, but keen and alert in bearing." In the east he will have all the rights and powers of an army commander, and the chief of the Vladivostok garrison will be under his control.

Identity Revealed After Death.

In 1902 Alexander H. Morehead was county treasurer at Globe, Ariz., and a member of the legislature. He embezzled the county funds and fled to Baker City, O., leaving a wife behind him. In Baker City he passed as A. H. Alexander. The other day, when he was dying, he telegraphed to his wife and she came. When she had to give her name that was to mark her husband's last resting place she could not see the wrong name on the tombstone and told of his identity.

THE CROKER FAMILY

GOSSIP ABOUT THE FORMER TAMMANY CHIEF.

Prominent as a Leader for Almost Twenty Years—His Nephew, Now Fire Chief Through Uncle's Aid, Has Made Good Record.

New York.—Richard Croker now has only two sons left, the oldest, Richard Croker, Jr., and the youngest, Howard. Frank Croker's death, some months ago, almost unhorsed the former boss; Herbert's has affected him still more severely, though Frank was far and away his favorite. Since the death of Herbert old-time Tammanyites, and many outside the organization, have been talking about his earlier days.

Richard Croker's real prominence in Tammany began almost or quite 20 years ago, when he was made fire commissioner under John Kelly's leadership. Croker did not get to be boss for some time after Kelly's death, and it was still longer before the Croker ascendancy was complete. It was helped amazingly for many years by his profound and never relaxing taciturnity. Later, under stress of political adversity, he broke silence, not only as witness before an investigating committee, when he said he was working for his own profit "all the time," but also when he undertook to discuss national politics. His utterances on the currency question and on the tariff were well-nigh grotesque, and his reputation for shrewdness suffered enormously thereby. Undoubtedly his failure to grasp national issues hurt him a great deal more than his confession about his own pocket.

The truth is that Croker, like "Tim" Sullivan, never did see much farther than the confines of Manhattan Island, and, when he tried to grapple with things affecting the whole country, he found them altogether too big for him.

None of Croker's sons has ever been directly connected with the city government, but Edward F. Croker, who has been fire chief for five or six years, save for an interim, during which he had a political lay-off, is his nephew. There was a lot of opposition to him both in and out of the de-

RICHARD CROKER.
(Sudden Death of Two Sons Has Greatly Affected Ex-Tammany Chief.)

partment, when his appointment was made known. The outside opposition was due mainly to the fact that he was Richard Croker's nephew and was in no wise based on any personal knowledge of Edward Croker's own personality.

But the opposition of the firemen was based on something akin to malignant hatred of the man. Richard Croker himself put his nephew into the department as fireman in 1884. In 47 days after he put on the blue shirt of the fire fighter he was made an assistant foreman, with less experience to his credit, as old firemen pointed out, than any other man so promoted had ever had. In 1886 he was made a foreman, and in 1893 battalion chief. The civil service commission held up the appointment and insisted that he take the examination. He resisted, but the court deciding against him, he yielded. To the surprise of all hands and the cook he passed by 97 per cent., his standing being unusually high.

When he was made chief, on old Chief Bonner's retirement, it was the general impression that Bonner had been forced out that Croker might be put in, but the truth was that Mrs. Bonner, who had seen her husband's narrow escape from instant death at the terrific Windsor hotel fire, was so horrified by the sight that she never let him rest till he promised to leave fire fighting to younger men. It can readily be seen why there was a general impression that the department would go to the dogs under Croker, and this impression was strengthened by the animosity shown to him by the firemen. Those who had worked under him used almost to hope that each fire he attended would be his last, he was so savagely dictatorial in his rule over them. They used to admit, however, that he was an ideal fire fighter, and that, while he would allow no soldiering, no "funny business" on the part of the firemen, he was never known to pull political wires, and that his only object in living was to put out fires.

The revulsion in his favor, both among the people at large and the firemen, soon after he was made full chief, was as complete as was the surprise at his excellent standing after taking the civil service examination. Fires were put out with greater efficiency than ever before, and when he was removed for "political reasons," as he claimed, the underwriters made a vigorous protest in which the firemen themselves, who had once hated him, joined with all their might. Later the courts reinstated him, and he is likely to remain fire chief in New York for some time.

DURHAM SURRENDERS.

Head of Philadelphia Political Organization Gives In to Mayor Weaver.

Philadelphia.—State Insurance Commissioner Israel W. Durham, leader of the republican organization in Philadelphia for the last ten years, and whose influence reached far into the interior of Pennsylvania, has unconditionally surrendered to Mayor John Weaver, ending the war on the organization begun by the mayor recently because of the proposed lease of the city gas works to a private corporation.

The action of Durham was a great surprise to the people of the city, as

ISRAEL W. DURHAM.
(Philadelphia "Boss" Who Has Surrendered to Will of Mayor.)

all his lieutenants and the rank and file of the organization had been given to understand that the fight begun by Mayor Weaver over the gas lease would be defended to a finish.

Israel W. Durham, known as the "boss" of Philadelphia, controls an organization beside which Tammany, of New York, is insignificant, for behind him is the state government of Pennsylvania, the republican state machine, the state courts, the big financial institutions of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania railroad, the United Gas Improvement company and the street railway and electric lighting monopolies. He has been a power in Philadelphia politics for 20 years, and for the last five years has been the unofficial ruler of the city, picking and electing candidates for office and dictating legislation.

Durham overthrew the old political ring ten years ago and on its ruins built the present organization, which controls absolutely every department of the city government. He has built up a tremendously powerful machine. He controls the city councils, the municipal courts, every department, the police, the firemen, every officeholder, every laborer. Durham's life hangs by a thread. For two years death has been at his elbow. He is condemned by his physician to spend his summers in the mountains and his winters in the south. Any long stay in Philadelphia, they tell him, will kill him. If he lives through the strain of the present battle logically the organization will win.

WILL SIT IN THE SENATE.

Frank P. Flint, of Los Angeles, Is Named as California's Representative at Washington.

San Francisco.—Frank P. Flint, who takes the seat of Thomas Bard in the United States senate, is a Los Angeles lawyer who is also interested in banks and other enterprises of moment. He

FRANK P. FLINT.
(Successor to Thomas Bard as Senator from California.)

is a native of Massachusetts and is 43 years of age. When he was three years old his parents removed to California, and he has since been a resident of the Golden State. He is married and has two children.

Organic Life on the Moon.

Whether or not there really is vegetation on the moon's surface is a matter of some dispute. Prof. Pickering believes that there is, basing his belief upon observations of what he has called "variable spots"—portions which exhibit a rapid darkening, beginning shortly after sunrise, followed by an equally rapid fading toward sunset, accompanied by a diminution in size as they darken. From the peculiar character of the variation observed, Prof. Pickering concludes that organic life resembling vegetation is the only simple explanation of the changes which he has observed. Considering the long lunar day as a miniature terrestrial year, the theory of such life becomes colorable. The vegetation, if there be any, shoots up, flourishes and dies in a lunar day just as it grows and withers on the earth in a terrestrial year.

TO GIVE FOLK PLAY.

OLD ENGLISH TOWN WILL CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY.

Seven Hundred Townspeople of Sherborne, Founded 1,200 Years Ago, to Commemorate the Event.

London.—American visitors to England early this summer will have an opportunity of witnessing something worth going far to see. It is the commemoration at Sherborne, one of the quaintest and most picturesque of West Country towns, of its twelve hundredth birthday. Few towns, even in Old England, can boast such venerable antiquity as that. And during its long life Sherborne has witnessed many stirring scenes intimately associated with epoch-making periods of English history. Instead of an exhibition, feasting, oratory and fireworks, or any of the other varieties of civic celebration which mushroom cities have made so wearisomely familiar, Sherborne is to have a show worthy of its great age and glorious memories. It will take the form of a spectacular folk play or pageant in which the most noteworthy events that have taken place in the old gray town will be reenacted.

Sherborne has been taking life easy in the last few hundred years of its existence and not much of importance to the outside world has happened there in that time. But it had the good fortune to provide a home for 19 years to Louis N. Parker, the dramatist, author of "The Cardinal" and co-author of "Rosemary." Incidentally also Sherborne provided Mr. Parker with a wife. To show his appreciation of all that Sherborne has done for him Mr. Parker has written the folk play and arranged its scenes.

It is to be given in the open air amid the ruins of old Sherborne castle around which cluster so many memories of the days when Sherborne lived the strenuous life. No modern stage could provide a setting so well adapted to the performance. Through the main entrance to the modern castle, the home of the Digby family, a winding road leads across the moat into the interior of the old castle. The ruins of the keep and turret, evidences of Cromwell's wrath, form a rough quadrangle overgrown with ivy which will serve as a background for the various tableaux. On the left towers

RUINS OF SHERBORNE CASTLE.
(Where Spectacular Folk Play Will Be Given.)

the remnants of the ancient gatehouse; On the right is another fragment of masonry called the "Chapel Exit." Fronting the quadrangle a large covered auditorium will be erected providing seats for 2,000 spectators. In the folk play 700 of the townsfolk will take part. They began drilling and rehearsing for the event months ago. The historical accuracy of the costumes provided for them is vouched for by the best authorities.

Sherborne's chief claim to historic renown lies in the fact that it was for a time the capital of the newer Wessex and the center of the one district which successfully withstood the Dane while Alfred gathered his forlorn hope in the marshes of Athelney for the fight which made England and all that has since come out of it possible. Three of the eleven "episodes" into which the play is divided are devoted to this period of its history. The first of these depicts the founding of the town by St. Ealdhelm in 705, when the inhabitants of the west had most of them relapsed into heathendom. The next episode introduces the most famous of Sherborne's bishops, Ealhstan, known as the fighting bishop, and King Ethelwulf's best general.

The third scene presents the most famous figure associated with Sherborne's history—Alfred the Great. History does not record just where Alfred got his schooling. But as Sherborne ws the capital of Wessex from 860 to 878 it is likely that he did receive his early training in letters there. At all events no other West Country town can advance a better claim to that distinction. As Sherborne was the center of the resistance that checked the encroachments of the Danes it is certain that Alfred must have been quartered there. Brasses in the Abbey church mark the graves of two of his brothers who preceded him on the throne—Ethelbald and Ethelbert.

The last of the episodes introduces one of the most historic and tragic figures of English history, Sir Walter Raleigh, whose association with Sherborne is accounted not the least of its claims to distinction. It depicts his home coming with his wife to the castle which had been granted him by Queen Elizabeth. Sir Walter makes some pretty and gallant speeches to his wife, which puts her in such good humor that she fills his pipe for him and leaves him to the enjoyment of the "Virginian weed," which he is supposed to have first introduced into England. Then occurs that humorous incident with which every smoker is familiar. A servant comes in and imagining his master is on fire souses him with a jug of ale.

Yet They Drink.

An English physician says that fishes are the only things that have life that do not have a taste for alcohol.

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FRATERNAL.

I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meets at Lecompte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month. R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey, W. C. S.

I. O. I. N. I C. of A. F., No. 127, meets at its office, 608 Bolton street, east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T. Shephard, worthy president. T. P. Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers, W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W. Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisan, W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243, of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S. Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Walton's Palace Department, No. 137, of the I. O. N. I. C., of A. F., meets at Baton Rouge, La., the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. Jacob Brown, W. P. P. H. C. Brown, W. C. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month G. B. Brown, W. P. L. D. Dixon, W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew, W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V. P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B. Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton

Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. Y. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meet at Dafuskie Island, S. C., the first and third Wednesday in each month. T. Frazier, W. P. P.; W. J. Ficklin, W. P.; Amanda Dodge, W. C. S.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTORNEYS.

POLLARD & RICHARDSON,

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

HOLDING A PROBATE COURT.

No. 12,951, Administration.

This is to give notice: That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the estate of Frank Marrow, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 2d day of June, A. D. 1906, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 2d day of June, 1905.

(Seal) WILLIAM L. POLLARD,
609 F street, N. W.

Atest:
JAMES TANNER,
Register of Wills for the District of Columbia,
Clerk of the Probate Court.

Wm. L. Pollard, Mason N. Richardson, Attorneys.

THOMAS WALKER, ATTORNEY.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a Probate Court. No. 12,684, Administration. This is to give notice that the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the estate of John Dash, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of February, A. D., 1906, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1905.

Creed W. Childs (by Thomas Walker, Atty.).

Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

Thomas Walker, Attorney.

ATTORNEY PERRI W. FRISBY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Holding a Probate Court.

Estate of Mary L. Reddick, Deceased. No. 12,855 Administration.

Application having been made to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a Probate Court, for probate of the last will and testament of said deceased, and for lettes testamentary on said estate, by Philip Stewart, it is ordered this first day of May, A.D. 1905, that notice be and hereby is given to Leroy Faulk, Rufus Faulk, Maria Faulk Pitz and Joshua Faulk and to all others concerned, to appear in said court on Monday, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why such application should not be granted: Provided this notice be published in the *Washington Law Reporter* and the WASHINGTON BEE once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

WENDELL P. STAFFORD, Justice.

Attest: JAMES TANNER, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

PERRIE W. FRISBY, ATTORNEY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

HOLDING A PROBATE COURT.

No. 12,699, Adiministration.

This is to give notice that the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters Testamentary on the estate of George R. Chapman, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claim against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 25th day of May, A. D., 1906, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 25th day of May, 1905.

John C. Norwood,
1632 Superior St., N. W.

Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

Professor Dandridge, director of the popular Commonwealth Orchestra, promises some excellent music at St. Luke's Sunday School picnic on the 22d instant.

Julius Cohen,

CLOTHIER and Gents OUTFITTER.

$1.—Full Dress Suits For Hire—$1.

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Taurus Water,

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

MADRE'S Park, situated on the Eckington and Suburban R.R., is now for rent for picnics and private parties. The price has been reduced so as to accomodate the many. For terms apply to M.A.D. Madre at park.

Nice flats, very reasonable 2001 14th st. N. W.

NOTICE

SPECIAL NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL OF AMERICA FRATERNAL.

You are hereby notified that there will be held under the auspices of the order a Reunion Convention at Lecompte, La., July 7-8 and 9th, 1905.

R. E. Pickens, President
C. H. Martin, Secretary.

The public is cordially invited. Thousands of people are expected to be present.

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The Standard Remedy for

Chills, Fevers, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility.

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CREDIT CREDIT

Refrigerators,

Mattings, go-carts, housefurnishings

Next Thursday will be the first day of summer and the work of mak-ing your house cool and comfortable should be commenced to-morrow. Mattings should take the place of carpets, a good, durable refrigerator should be installed, and a modern gas range added to your kitchen equipment. You are welcome to all of these things, and more, at lowest cash prices, and on weekly or monthly payments, graded to suit your individual convenience. Open an account with us tomorrow and get whatever may be needed. There will be no notes for you to sign, no interest on deferred payments. If you desire to pay cash we will allow the following discounts: 10 per cent for cash with order, or if the account is settled in full within 30 days; 7½ per cent if account is settled within 60 days, and 5 per cent if settled within 90 days.

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Our lines of Parlor, Bedroom, and Dining-room Furniture are complete. See our display of five-piece Parlor Suites, in silk and satin damask, Gobelin tapestry, green verona, panne plush, and haircloth—all prices, from $47.50 to $150. Solid Oak Bedroom Suites, $13.50 cash, $15 on credit. Sideboards in vast variety, at all prices, from $11.50 to $150. China Closets—beautifully mirrored and carved—from $15 to $75.

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There is great satisfaction in owning the right kind of a Refrigerator. We are handling the same make again this season that has given such splendid satisfaction during the past four years. These refrigerators are built of the best kiln-dried lumber, and the interiors are roomy and well-arranged. A complete circulation of dry air is maintained at all times, and keeps the contents in perfect condition. All sizes are here—single and double doors—on credit at lowest cash prices.

Hardwood Ice Chests, in all convenient sizes and at all prices.

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